The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1850. VOL. 1---NO. 18.

TERMS.

THE DEMOCRATIC PIONEER,

L. D. STARKE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

Will be published every Tuesday, at the following rates.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy, one year,	$2 50
Five copies, " "	11 00
Ten copies, " "	20 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of 16 lines or less, first insertion, $1,—every subsequent one, 25 cts. Annual arrangements made on favorable terms.

☞ Office opposite Mason's Hotel, and over the store of Mr. Wm. Shannon, corner of Main and Road streets.

FEVER & AGUE

Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent & Remittent Fevers & all the various forms of Bilious Diseases SPEEDILY & THOROUGHLY CURED by Dr Osgood's India Cholagogue

For sale by L. K. SAUNDERS.
Elizabeth City, Oct. 1.

JESSE H. SIKES,
SASH, BLIND & DOOR MANUFACTURER
Talbot St., Norfolk, Va.,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Carpenters and Builders of North Carolina, adjacent to Elizabeth City, Hertford, Edenton and Plymouth, to his extensive Establishment, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and upon the most accommodating terms. He flatters himself that he can make it to the interest of those in want of Sashes, Blinds, Doors, &c., by a saving of 25 per cent., to forward their orders to him; and pledges himself to use his utmost exertions to give entire satisfaction.

☞ Orders may be left with Mr. Caleb Sikes, of Elizabeth City, and will be immediately forwarded and promptly attended to. Aug 6

DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING.
&c., &c., &c.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for liberal patronage heretofore received, and he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same; at the same time he has the pleasure to state that he has just received from the Northern cities a complete and well selected stock of Dry Goods and Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c., which he is determined to sell as cheap as any house in the city.

ROBINSON WHITE.

E. City, Oct. 8, 1850.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!

The subscriber returns his thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed, and respectfully informs the public that he has now on hand, direct from the Northern factories, a complete stock of materials, and is prepared to make anything in his line to order.

He has also on hand a full assortment of light ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, SULKIES, &c., which he will sell as low as any factory south o Baltimore, or exchange for second hand work on fair terms. Second hand work always on hand and for sale cheap.

☞ Repairing executed in the best manner and on the shortest notice.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at the Factory opposite the "Mansion House," on Road street.

JOHN DOES.

E. City, August 6, 1850.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

In returning his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore and continued to be extended to him, the subscriber with pleasure solicits the attention of his customers and the public generally to his newly completed stock of

CHARIOTEES, DOUBLE & SINGLE ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES and SULKIES,

of the latest and most fashionable styles.

His stock of HARNESS also is complete. new, and of the most recent and approved patterns; yet without reflection upon the elegance and excellence of his assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, &c., &c., all or any of which, and in short every article appertaining to his line of business, he is prepared to dispose of upon terms unsurpassed, in the price or accommodation, by any manufacturer south of the Potomac. He invites a call, assuring the customer that the article he wishes is already, or will be at the shortest notice, manufactured to give satisfaction.

☞ Repairs of all kinds, in every department of his business, executed with neatness, fidelity, and despatch, upon reasonable terms.

ROBERT WATKINS.

E. City, August 6, 1850.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WILLIAM G. COOK

Has just received Gold Levers, of M. J. Tobias & Co., Cooper, Johnson, Robinson, Samuel, Harrison and other makers; GOLD ANCHOR LEVERS; Gold and Enamelled Dials; Gold Duplex, Lépine and Vertical Watches; Silver Levers and Lepines; Silver and Gilt Watches; New England Clocks and Time Pieces; Ladies' Gold Chains; Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Seals and Keys; Lockets; Bracelet Clasps; Gold Ear Rings and Pins in sets; Topaz and other Stone Bracelets, and all Gold do. do.; Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet Pearl, Mosaic, Cameo, Enamelled and Gold Breast Pins, do.; do. do. Finger Rings; Gold Pencil Cases; Gold Thimbles and Shields; Gold Studs; Sleeve Buttons, &c. Also silver tea and table Spoons, and Spoons made to order, together with a general assortment of FASHIONABLE JEWELRY; low price do.

SPECTACLES.

Gold, Silver, Steel, and German Silver Spectacles with Perifocal Glasses, a new and superior article. Also a large assortment of Perifocal Glasses, to suit all eyes, kept constantly on hand, also every description of Spectacle Glasses.

Elizabeth City, August 6, 1850.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and public generally, that having purchased the stock of Dr. Lewis Warrock, and taken the stand occupied by him, he is now prepared to fill all orders in his line which may be entrusted to him, with neatness, punctuality and despatch. Having spent many years of his life in a Drug Store, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may call upon him. His stock will be found now to comprise most of the articles usually met with in a well regulated Drug establishment, consisting of Paints, Oils, Drugs, Perfumery, &c. &c.

A share of the patronage of the community is respectfully solicited.

L. K. SAUNDERS.

E. City, Aug 6, 1850

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

EDENTON, N. C.

THE undersigned, grateful to a liberal public for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same, for the following reasons: That, he and those around him have been heretofore, and will be for the future, always polite and attentive to Visitors. 2d. His Rooms are "airy, commodious and clean." His Bar at all times well furnished with all that any of the Northern cities can furnish him.

His STABLES are provided with that rare article, an EXCELLENT HOSTLER, and something still more rare, a plenty of Good Hay. Corn, Fodder and Oats, which together with good currying, rubbing down and watering, *fully* completes this department. And though for *the present* he *cannot boast of any great* length of building, (for fear, that by mismeasurement, *he* or those about him *might* mislead some one or other,) YET, he *unflinchingly* "throws the gauntlet" to any *Landlord* in the State, as to a comparison with his TABLE, as to the luxuries of the Market, and the cleanliness of his BEDS.

JAMES W. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.
Edenton, N. C. Sept. 10th 1850. 3m.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
GATESVILLE, N. C.

The undersigned having recently repaired this Establishment, by the addition of 10 new and elegant SLEEPING ROOMS, and a DINING SALOON, 35 feet in length by 18 in width, and also having added large accommodations to his Stables, by the building of 75 good and comfortable STALLS, SHEDS, &c., as also having secured that rare article, one of the best Hostlers, is now prepared to offer such inducements to the transient comer, as well as daily boarders that cannot or shall not be surpassed by any establishment of the kind. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best that the Market affords, and his Bar with as good liquors as can be bought in Norfolk or Baltimore.

☞ Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him, he hopes a continuance, promising every effort in his power to merit the same.

☞ The Fishermen can at all times during the February and May Courts, be furnished with private and comfortable Rooms to settle with their Hands, a matter heretofore attended with so much inconvenince. Board per day $1,25.

REFERS TO
C. MANLY, Governor of N. C.
Gen'l J. C. B. EHRINGHAUS, E. City, N. C.
R. R. HEATH, Esq, Edenton.
THOMAS S. GARY, Baltimore.
Hon. M. H. EURE, Raleigh.
HENRY L. EURE, Suffolk.
Aug 6 THOMAS G. VAUGHAN.

MURRAY & CLARK,
MILLWRIGHTS AND MACHINISTS,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WE are pleased to observe that a gradual increase of the spirit of domestic patronage is manifesting itself in our community. Among others we can boast of its beneficial effects, and would here tender thanks to our patrons, soliciting a continuance of their favors so long as we continue to merit them.

The people of North Carolina have not yet to learn, that to secure to themselves many conveniences at their own door, and to avoid the trouble and expenses to which they would otherwise be subjected, they have only to encourage with their patronage establishments at *home* similar to those *abroad*, which have until recently boasted all their trade. One of such establishments, thanks to a liberal encouragement, the subscribers have in successful operation, and are now prepared to manufacture the Pettigrew Corn Shellers, improved by Murray; that will shell from 500 to 700 barrels corn per day, or 12 hours.

They will repair all kinds of Thrashers and Powers—of which they have alreay on hand several, also wheat and corn Fans, of their own manufacture; shellers for cleaning and separating the Corn from the cob that will shell 50 barrels per day; to which they would call the attention of farmers and others, who may supply themselves *here* with as *good* an article, and on as *accommodating* terms as *elsewhere* unattended with the expense of going abroad, or ordering with the *risk* of getting an article to please them.

They are also fully prepared and able to build all kinds of Mills to order, and warrant them to operate well.

Orders by mail or otherwise will be promply attended to.

MURRAY & CLARK,
Millwrights.
Elizabeth City, August 13, 1850.

KING & TOY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
S. W. Corner of Main st. and Market sq., Norfolk, Va.,

Offer for sale, FOR CASH, or approved credit, a very large and well selected assortment of EAST INDIA and EUROPEAN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals.

Patent Medicines; Fancy Aarticles; Perfumery
Brushes; Extracts; Trusses; Leeches
Snuff of all kinds
Pure White Lead
Paints, dry and in oil; Oils of all kinds
Window Glass, French and American
Teas; Cigars; Dye Stuffs
Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

Together with every article comprising the stock of a DRUGGIST or PHYSICIAN.

We respectfully solicit a call from Merchants and Druggists who may have been in the habit of procuring supplies from the Northern cities, as we are confident it will be to their interest to give us a trial. Our facilities are not surpassed by any similar establishment in the country, and we are determined to sell GOOD ARTICLES AT LOW PRICES, for the money. aug 20

HERTFORD ACADEMY.

JOHN KIMBERLY, M. A., PRINCIPAL.
BENJ. S. BRONSON, B. A.
Miss CAROLINE SMITH.
Miss MARTHA B. NEWELL.

PUPILS are received at any time during the term, and charged only from the time of their admission.

The Institution, in the number and character of the teachers engaged, and its educational facilities, now offers to pupils opportunities rarely to be met with of pursuing a thorough course of instruction.

All interested in the cause of Education are respectfully invited to visit the Institution.

Hertford, N. C., Nov. 5, 1850-8t

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, under the management of Mrs. HENDRICKSON, will commence its fifth session of five months on the first Monday in October.

TERMS,
(Payable half in advance.)

Common English Branches - - - - -	$10 00
Higer English Branches - - - - -	15 00
Latin and French, (each,) - - - - -	10 00
Drawing and Painting, (each,) - - -	7 00
Music on the Piano, - - - - -	25 00

Embroidery included in the above.

☞ Young Ladies can be accommodated with good Board by Maxcy Sanderlin, Esq., for $6 00 per month. Sept 10—3m

SUP. CARB SODA—50 lbs., for sale cheap for cash at the Drug and Apothecary store of L K SAUNDERS.

E. City, Nov. 5

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—10 gallons, for sale cheap for cash at the Drug and Apothecary store of L K SAUNDERS.

E. City, Nov'r 5

12,000 DOLLARS!

SPEAKING OF A GUN, REMINDS US OF A REPORT,

NOW CURRENTLY CIRCULATED, THAT MESSRS. J. M. WHEDBEE & BRO.

ARE *bona fide* Dealers at Elizabeth City, N. Carolina, in

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

Well, it is a fact that the patronage with which they have met, in the business pursued by them for several years, has rendered them competent to *select*, and able to keep a *stock* which warrants them in the assertion that they but little flatter themselves, when they say that in Elizabeth City is kept by

JAMES M. WHEDBEE & BRO.
THE BOOT, SHOE, AND HAT STORE.

Having completed our new and elegant store on Road Street, two doors South of the Store of Mr. Barney Tisdale, and nearly opposite Mr. Jas. W. Hinton's Dry Goods Store, we are now prepared to supply our customers, and the public generally, with any article in our line of business, singly or by the pair, *dozen* or *box*, upon such terms and for such prices as an extensive stock, exclusively confined to one branch of business, must necessarily render of an extra inducement.

A part of our LARGE ASSORTMENT, just received and recently selected by our Mr. J. M. Whedbee, in the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, is embraced in the following

CATALOGUE:

For Ladies, (first of course) to whom we would be all attention,
Wm. Mackintosh's Super Gaiter Boots
Blue, Green, Drab & Black do do
Morocco Welted Buskins and Ties.
Slippers of all kinds and prices—
The same in every respect, of smaller size, for Misses, to which we add Goat Morocco and Leather Boots—

FOR CHILDREN.

Morocco Boots and Polka Ditto
Calf and boarded of every variety and all prices—

FOR LADS, OR BOYS.

Calf Boots, Bootees and Shoes, Kip and Coarse of various qualities and prices.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Fine French Calf Boots, (Phila. made)
" American Calf do. water proof, City made,
California Gold Diggers, Waxed Leather, do.
Belt Leather do. Cow hide do of all prices, from $1 25 to $4.

A LOT OF FINE FASHIONABLE HATS, Manufactured both in Philadelphia and N. York.

CAPS of various qualities and styles, and a small lot of Blue Navy. Slouch, and Wool Hats of varied kinds and prices.

BROGANS FOR FARMERS.

Army, Long Counter, Double Soled, Wax Leather, Slaughter Leather, Brogans in abundance of all qualities for both Men and boys.

We invite attention and solicit custom.

☞ Road St. 2 doors South of Mr. B. Tisdale's, and nearly opposite Mr. Jas. W. Hinton's.

JAS. M. WHEDBEE & BRO.
Elizabeth City, Oct. 15, 1850.

EMPORIUM OF
ELEGANCE AND FASHION!
DRY GOODS, &c.

THE season has again arrived when the subscriber is enabled to show to the public a NEW, RICH and SELECT stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods!

The public generally and his old friends *particularly* are requested to read the following

PROGRAMME:

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Dress Silks of various patterns and styles
Satin Stripe DeLanes; Diamond do; Plaid do;
Parametta Cloth; Brocade Merinos
French Ginghams; bl'k and col'd Alpacas
Mourning DeLanes and Ginghams
Fancy Prints, Trimmings of all grades
Jackonets, Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Inserlings; Thread Edgings and Laces
Bobbin Edgings; L C Hdk'fs; Long Shawls
Square do, Cape Laces; Velvet Cuffs and Neck Ties; Kid Gloves; Wool do; Twist Silk Mits
Silk, Cotton and Wool Hosiery; Ladies' Merino Vests; Wool Hoods; Opera do; Silk Belt Ribbons, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Blk French Cloths from $2 50 to $8 per yard
Brown, Claret and Invisable Green do
Black Beaver Cloth; Mouse col'd do; Mixed do, Col'd Blankets for Over Coats
Doe Skin Cassimers; Fancy do
Zebra Cassimeres; Twedes; Rich Silk Vestings
Damask do; Cashmere do; Blk Silk Velvet
Silk and worsted Serges; Cloak Linings
Saxony Wrappers; Silk Scarfs and Cravats
Buttons of all kinds, &c., &c.

The subscriber flatters himself that he can show an assortment of Merchant Tailoring Goods far superior to any shown in this market for years past. He therefore with confidence recommends his goods in that line, to the careful consideration of all concerned.

In addition to the Goods above enumerated the subscriber has in store Brown and Bleached Cottons; N Homespuns; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens; Red and White Flannels;

NEGRO BLANKETS AND KERSEYS;

Canton Flannels; and many other articles peculiar to a well selected stock of Dry Goods.

The public are particularly requested to examine the subscriber's Goods before purchasing elsewhere. All he asks, is to give his stock (as regards qualities and prices) a fair examination, and he is willing to risk the consequecces.

Oct. 8. 1850. JAS. W. HINTON.

MACHINE NETTING,
Manufactured on the Celebrated Machine Invented and Patented by
JOHN McMULLEN, Baltimore.

THE undersigned will keep on hand and be prepared to furnish to order
SEINES, NETS, &c.,
of any length and depth. Warranted to be equal (if not superior) to the best hand netting in the perfection of the knots, freedom from slip knots, and greater regularity of the meshes.

The knots are the well known FISHERMAN'S KNOT, with the particular advantage of not capsizing by a strain in the mesh, as in the hand netting.

From the facilities given in the manufacture of this Machine Netting, it can be sold lower than it could possibly be when knit by hand.

☞ A large quantity has been put in use and has given general satisfaction. Apply to
WM. E. HOOPER, Manufacturer,
No. 74 1-2 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore.
Nov. 5—6m

JENNY LIND HAS ARRIVED AT
NEW YORK,

AND the subscriber has just received from New York and Baltimore, a fresh lot of GROCERIES which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or ready pay of some sort. Such as
Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pork Bacon, Lard, Butter, Codfish, Mackerel, Soap, Starch, Rice, Butter Crackers, Sugar do., Soda do.
Coarse and Fine Salt. Sperm & Tallow Candles.
Brooms, Buckets, Tin, Stone and Crockery Ware, Tobacco of various kinds and qualities, and many other articles too tedious to mention, but on enquiry may be found at the same old place, on the corner of North and Front sts. at the water. WM. HALSEY.

E. City, Sept. 10th 1850.

NOTICE.

WAS SOLD on the 7th day of October 1850, about 800 or 1000 pieces of White Pine Scantling, scattered on the beach from Cafes Inlet to Kitihawk. Sold by the Commissioner of Wrecks for the third District of N C.

Oct. 8. Sw H. GALLOP, C. of W.

MATRIMONY.

1—The man must lead a happy life
2—Who's free from matrimonial chains,
3—Who is directed by a wife,
4—Is sure to suffer for his pains.

1—Adam could find no solid peace,
2—When Eve was given for a mate;
3—Until he saw a woman's face,
4—Adam was in a happy state.

1—In all the female face appear,
2—Hypocrisy, deceit and pride;
3—Truth, darling of a heart sincere,
4—Ne'er known in woman to reside.

1—What tongue is able to unfold,
2—The falsehood that in woman dwell;
3—The worth in woman we behold,
4—Is almost imperceptible.

1—Cursed be the foolish man I say,
2—Who changes from his singleness,
3—Who will not yield to woman's sway,
4—Is sure of perfect blessedness.

☞ To advocate the ladies' cause, you will read the 1st and 3d, and 2d and 4th lines together.

POLITICAL.

[*From the Petersburg Intelligencer.*]

ABERDEEN, Nov. 18th, 1850.

At a meeting held in the county of Prince George, for the purpose of taking into consideration the adoption of measures to foster and encourage the manufactures and productions of the South to the exclusion of those of the North so long as their violent aggression upon our rights continues, Dr. Theodric Bland was called to the Chair, and Nathaniel C. Cocke appointed Secretary.

After an explanation on the part of the Chair of the object and design of the meeting, Mr. Edmund Ruffin, jr., moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare business for the meeting.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed—Edmund Ruffin, jr., John A. Peterson, Robert Harrison, Robert G. Rives and John W. Epes; who, after their retirement, reported the following:

CONSTITUTION

Of the Southern Rights Association, of Prince George County.

ART. 1st. This Association shall be called the "Prince George Southern Rights Association." It has for its objests resistance to Northern aggression, and the support and encouragement of Southern interests.

ART. 2d. Its officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, on whom shall devolve the duties usual to their respective offices, and who shall also constitute an Executive Committee for the transaction of business connected with the objects of the Association.

ART. 3d. We, the undersigned, members of the Association, do solemnly pledge ourselves to each other that we will, so far as we can, hereafter adopt a system of rigid non-intercourse with the people of the non-slaveholding States till their aggression on our rights and property ceases, and also use our most strenuous efforts to build up Southern commerce and manufactures. To this end we pledge ourselves—

1. To purchase no coarse cottons, or woollens, or brogues of negro wear, of Northern manufacture.

2. To buy no ready-made clothing manufactured at the North.

3. To buy no carriage, buggy, harness, bridles or saddles made at the North.

4. To buy no ploughs nor axes of Northern manufacture.

5. And, generally, to buy all articles of Southern manufacture, or importation from foreign countries, in preference to similar articles from the North, for the use of our farms or our familes, whenever we can procure them.

6. To employ no Northern teacher, male or female, to patronize no school in which such are employed, and, under no circumstances, to send a child to the North to be educated.

7. To aid in supporting no Northern preacher who does not connect himself with a Southern religious Society, and declare his intention to become a citizen of the South.

8. To buy of no merchant and employ no mechanic who is not, in our belief, fully identified in interest and feeling with the South.

9. To employ no vessel owned or commanded by a Northern crew, to transport our agricultural products.

10. To subscribe to no Northern newspaper, unless it unequivocally advocates justice to the South; and, further, that we will patronize no Southern newspaper that does not stand up manfully for our rights.

11. To take no trip of pleasure to the North or sojourn at any Northern watering place.

12. To extend the rights of hospitality to no itinerant book or newspaper agent, pedlar, preacher or land-hunter, who is not by letter, or otherwise, introduced as trustworthy.

ART. 4th. This Constitution shall go into operation, and every member be bound by its pledges as soon as fifty signatures are obtained; and it is not intended that it shall effect any pre-existing and unfinished contract.

ART. 5th. That members from other counties may be received into our Association by signing their names either in person or by proxy to this Constitution.

ART. 6th. A meeting of the Association may be called by the President or any five members on any Court day, on giving timely notice in the papers.

Mr. Edmund Ruffin, jr., offered the following resolutions to the meeting, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That the different counties, throughout our State, be invited and urged to form similar Associations, and where none such are formed, we invite the union with ours, of all individuals who, like us, aim to put down Abolition, and to maintain the social and political rights of the South.

Resolved, 2nd, That the Legislature be requested to use all constitutional power vested in it, to tax all Northern goods and wares brought to this State for sale, and that our Delegates be instructed to introduce and support measures for that object.

Resolved, 3d That our Delegates in the State Convention be requested to provide in the new Constitution for the means of thus taxing Northern and supporting home trade, manufactures, and shipping interests.

Resolved, 4th, That our merchants be urged to co-operate with us in this effort to throw off our dependance on the North, and to take early steps for a more general and direct importation (and in Southern bottom) of such foreign goods as the wants of the country demand.

Resolved, 5th, That we respectfully suggest to them the propriety at an early date of a Southern Merchants' Convention, to build up Southern foreign trade.

Resolved, 6th, That we recommend to the State at large a mass meeting to be held in Richmond, in the month of February next, to bring before the Legislature and Convention the importance of these matters, and the necessity of taking steps to carry them out.

Dr. Robert Harrison submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved. 1st, That the indignities offered, and injuries received, by Messrs. Knight and Hughes, citizens of Georgia, by the infuriated mob of Boston, are insults offered the whole Southern country, and also in violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, 2d, That a Government that does not sustain the majesty of the laws, displays its weakness or its timidity, and that a Government which allows its laws to be violated with impunity, ceases to accomplish the object for which it was created.

Resolved, 3d, That the constant agitation of the subject of slavery by Northern men, demonstrates their disaffection to our Constitution, and is an insult which the South should no longer tolerate.

After the unanimous adoption by the meeting of the resolutions submitted by Dr. Harrison,

Mr. Edmund Ruffin, jr., moved the following, which were also unanimously adopted by the Association:

Resolved, That this Association offers to the Hon. Richard Kidder Meade its cordial thanks for the ability and independence with which, on the floor of Congress, unawed by the denunciations of venal presses, and unbribed by the glare of Federal honors, he supported our interests, and vindicated our honor.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to give notice in the public papers as soon as there are fifty signatures to the Constitution, and to call a meeting on the first Court-day thereafter to elect officers.

The members of the Association being then called upon to affix their signatures to the Constitution, and forty-four names having been signed, the meeting was adjourned until called by the Secretary, through the papers.

THEODRIC BLAND, Ch'n.
N. C. COCKE, Sec'y.

A CUNNING THIEF.

Recently the son of a wealthy merchant of Bordeaux arrived at Paris to enter one of the colleges. He had a letter of introduction to an old friend of his father, but, having found that he had lost it, resolved to postpone his visit until he should be able to get a new letter.—The lost letter unfortunately fell into the hands of a clever thief, who took it to the gentleman, and was received with the warmest cordiality. The next day the thief presented himself at the house before the gentleman was up, and requested permission to write a few letters. The servants recognising him as the honored visitor of the previous evening, left him alone in the room, and the thief then possessed himself of a considerable sum of money, with which after a while he went away, on pretence of posting his letters. On discovering the robbery the gentleman was naturally greatly indignant, but out of regard to his old friend refrained from making a complaint to the police. A few days after, the young man, the real Simon Pure, presented himself with the letter, but no sooner did he announce his name to the servant, than the latter seized him by the collar and cried, "Thief! thief!" Astonished at such a strange reception, the young man struggled to break from the servant's grasp, but in vain, and he was safely locked up. The gentleman, however, having heard his explanation, immediately had him released. The cunning thief has not yet been discovered.

CONNUBIAL SHARP SHOOTING.—"My love," said an amiable spouse to her husband, "don't sell that horse, I like him, and I want to keep him."

"He's my horse, and I'll sell him," replied the loving lord; "did'nt I buy him?"

"It was *my money* that bought him," retorted the aristocratic lady.

"Yes, madam," said the husband, "and by Jupiter! your money *bought me*, or you never would have got me!"

☞ *Father Mathew, it is stated, administerd the pledge to 10,120 persons in St. Louis*

THE MAN OF HONOR.

The cloth was drawn, the wine and dessert were put on, and Frederick Willic, seated at the head of his table, looked on as merry a set of fellows as ever were gathered round mahogany.

The master of the feast was twenty-two years of age, and possessed about as many thousand pounds as he numbered years. To be young is pleasant enough; but to be both young and rich is extreme happiness. The father of Frederick Willis not only gave his son life, but bequeathed him money enough to enjoy life.

Frederick Willis had lately began his career. So far he had proceeded with moderation and good sense; but a danger threatens him this evening. On his right is seated Captain Fitz Osborne, a newly-made acquaintance, and one no very creditable.

Captain Fitz Osborne was a tall and stout man. His appearance was comically ferocious. Nature had intended him for a fool only, but he had succeeded, by much study and pains, in superadding the bully. He had a loud voice, a swaggering gait, an imperious eye, and a large and well-dyed pair of black moustachios, which he had the habit of continually twirling with his thumb and fore finger. He was a soldier by profession, and a gambler as an amateur.—He could not live on his pay, and he thought dexterity in play as easy and honorable a way of increasing his income as any other. The result proved his judgment correct; his purse was always well stored, and he was received without scruple into the best society.

Just about this time, however, suspicions were whispered about, in a very low tone indeed, that the gallant captain was more indebted to his finesse than to his dexterity or good fortune, and that, in fact, he was little better than a black-leg. As these suspicions were whispered in so low a tone, the captain, of course, was not obliged to hear them; but though he betrayed no cognizance of such disagreeable reports, he was too well aware of their circulation, and felt that the time had come for a grand *coup de main*, and retirement from play.

He marked out Frederick Willis as the victim. Twenty thousand pounds were here in the hands of a very inexperienced keeper, and he hoped that it would be no difficult matter to transfer this snug fortune to the custody of himself, who well knew its value. He contrived to get introduced to young Willis, and soon after he contrived to lose to him no less than three thousand pounds. It was following dinner, and much champagne, at the captain's own lodgings, that this artful loss took place, and Fitz Osborne could scarcely forbear laughing, as he saw Willis depart in a delirium of joy at this his first stroke in gaming.—The captain was invited by Willis in return. "Two or three friends," he said "would meet him, but this should not prevent him from giving him his revenge." Fitz Osborne assented to this arrangement cheerfully. He made up his mind to lose again, but to a small extent, so as not to excite attention in those present; then, with another quiet evening at his lodgings, he calculated on finishing the business. It was essential to be prompt; for though Willis, he trusted, had not heard the reports to his prejudice, there was every danger that he would do so before long.

And now the second evening of this well arranged series was in progress. The cloth was drawn, the wine and dessert were put on, and after dinner had commenced, jest, laughter, and song followed. At last appeared coffee; and Frederick, knocking on a plate with the handle of af ruit knife, by way of obtaining silence, said, 'Gentlemen, if you please, we will adjourn to the drawing-room, where you will find card tables. My friend, the captain, is so enamored of the sound of a dice-box, that he is resolved to hear its music for half an hour or so, in company with me, though, I assure you, the other evening the tune must have been anything but pleasant to him. So *allons*, and each to his vocation."

A shout of approval was the answer. The host and guests, deserting the dinner-room, in a few moments were seated at cards or whatever other amusement they preferred. Fitz Osborne and Willis took up their position at a small table by themselves.

There were two things that caused the captain some regret; firstly, he had taken too much wine; and, secondly, Willis had not taken quite enough.—Still affairs went on prosperously. He lost, and Willis won, as he had intended. But he could not account for a quiet sarcastic sort of smile, which he detected, after some short time, on the countenance of his antagonist, and which seemed very unlike the unrestrained expression of triumph he had evinced when they last played together. Whilst he was throwing and cogitating, Frederick suddenly addressed him: 'How much have I won, captain?' asked he.

'Oh, my dear fellow, a trifle!' replied Fitz Osborne. 'Two hundred or thereabouts; but I mean to win it back, I can tell you.'

'I play no more!' exclaimed Willis throwing himself back in his chair, and folding his arms.

'Oh, as you please—as you please, certainly,' said Fitz Osborne. 'But why baulk your good fortune, when you have it all your own way?'

'I believe I won three thousand pounds of you on Wednesday evening?' said Frederick, not attending to the captain's disinterested inquiry.

'Yes, my dear friend, about that,' said Fitz Osborne, looking rather disturbed. 'But what means all this?'

'There is the money,' said Frederick, presenting three bank notes. 'The two hundred pounds which I have just won, I decline to receive.'

'What does this mean sir?' exclaimed the captain, in a tone which betrayed the struggle between dismay and anger.

'It means, sir, that I have discovered your clever little plot,' replied Frederick, smiling contemptuously. 'The only thing required for success was, that I should be as great a fool as you thought me. So you lost purposely; and no doubt, when you had excited me enough, I was to pay five hundred per cent. for the loan. Sir, I had not been seated with you three minutes this evening, when I discovered plainly that you were cheating me.'

Captain Fitz Osborne rose slowly from his chair—twirled his left, and then his right moustache—looked fiercely and defyingly at the bystanders, and, turning to Willis, exclaimed in a loud voice, 'You shall repent this, sir. I am a man of honor; and, whilst I have an arm, no man shall question that honor with impunity. You shall hear from me, sir.'

'I am no duelist,' said Willis.

'What, sir, are you a coward as well as a slanderer?' exclaimed Fitz Osborne, strutting up to Willis, and scowling fearfully. 'Do you refuse to meet me, sir?'

'I refuse either to shoot you or be shot by you,' said Willis: 'though, indeed, after descending to be a gambler, I might well go a little lower, and become a duelist. Still, robbery is better than murder; and, whilst I swear to retrace the steps that led to the one, I also swear to take no steps that may lead to the other. A man of honor, indeed!' exclaimed Willis, losing his tone of calmness, his cheek flushing, and his eye flashing; 'you are a swindler, without honor, or mind to comprehend what honor truly is. I know you now, sir, and the world shall know you.'

With these words, and before the bystanders could interfere or suspect his intention, he threw himself on his burly antagonist, and in an instant had borne him to the ground.

Fitz Osborne made a desperate attempt to swallow something—but his hand was arrested—torn open by main force—and Frederick Willis, starting to his feet, held up before the gaze of all—a loaded die!

Captain Fitz Osborne may now be met with at Boulogne, wears a somewhat military costume, though he is no longer in the army. He attends all the billiard-rooms and ball-rooms, and is said to be on the point of marriage with an heiress from Bloomsbury-square, who could not resist his large black mustache, knowledge of fashionable society, and strict observance of the law of honor.

IGNORANCE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle for the manufacturing districts, on entering a house in Leeds, found three children alone. The following conversation ensued:—I asked them if they ever went to school? "Never."—"Can you tell your letters?" A mere stolid stare of ignorance.—"How old are you? I asked the eldest girl. "Don't know."—"Do you know what is the Queen's name?" "No."—Where were you born?"—"Don't know."—(The relieving officer said he believed all the family were Irish.)—"Did you ever hear of a place called Ireland?" "No."—"Or of a place called England?" "No."—"Or of a place called Yorkshire?" "No."—"Do you know the name of this town?"—After a pause the question was answered. The eldest girl did know that she lived in Leeds; and this knowledge, with the exception of matters belonging to the daily routine of existence, seemed positively to be the only piece of information in the possession of the family.

[*Liverpool Chronicle.*

PRINTER'S LANGUAGE.—Every profession has its technical terms, and of course the printers have a "small smattering," which is intelligible only to the craft. The following (says the Delaware Republican) is a specimen; it don't mean, however, as much as it would seem to the uninitiated:

"Tom, put General Washington on the galley, and then finish the murder of that young girl you commenced yesterday. Set up the ruins of Herculaneum, distribute the small pox; you need'nt finish that runaway match; have the high water in the paper this week. Let the pi alone till after dinner, put the barbacue to press, and then go to the devil, and he will tell you about the work for the morning."

Not much wonder that Dr. Faustus was burned for inventing such a diabolical art.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a Western lawyer, "you are met here on one of the most solemn occasions that ever happened since I had a brief. The defendant, being a stout able-bodied man, rushed like an assassin upon my client, who is a young widow; and why did not the thunder of heaven blast him when he stooped towards her, stretched forth his arms like the forked lightning of Jupiter, and gave her a kiss on the mouth?"

☞ In 1774, an apparently deserted ship was met in the polar sea, encumbered with snow and ice. On boarding her, a solitary man was found in the cabin, his fingers holding a pen, while before him aid the record which he had traced twelve years before. No appearance of decay was visible except a little green mould upon his forehead.

There cannot be a more glorious object in creation than a human being replete with benevolence meditating in what manner he might render himself most acceptable to his Creator, by doing most good to his creatures.

NATURE.—Nature is so divine an instructor, that when we repose on her bosom and look on her pleasant face, our evil propensities become dormant; while benevolence, kindness, forgiveness of injuries; all take possession of the heart, and fill it with the most ennobling sentiments. Then it is, that man becomes a being in the true likeness of his maker.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1850.

COMMERCIAL RETALIATION—AGAIN.

In our last issue we broached this subject, and called the attention of our citizens to the policy of diverting their trade from the North, and building up manufactures, &c., at the South. We are gratified to know that our suggestions have been received with almost universal favor, and that the people are beginning to be animated by a spirit worthy of themselves and of their glorious ancestors. They now see the utter faithlessness of the North; and, however much they may regret and deeply deplore the necessity which has driven them to this extremity, they feel that the time has arrived when their peace and happiness, and the security of their homes and firesides, depend upon prompt and decisive *action*. Men unaccustomed to be swayed by popular prejudices, or moved to sudden extremes by slight and transient causes, see danger in the future, and are preparing to bare their bosoms to the impending storm, and resist the onward course of fanaticism. Calmly and deliberately they have watched the course of events, and a fixed and settled resolution is manifest to recede no farther—not an inch. They have set their foot upon the ploughshare, and will not turn back. A deep feeling pervades all hearts; and one of our oldest and most accomplished *towns-women*, in view of the aggressions of the North, was heard to declare, that she would "rather wear *home-spun* dresses, than continue to patronize Northern merchants by the purchase of their silks"—a noble sentiment, and worthy a matron of the revolution!

Our State Legislature has also taken the matter in hand—and, as will be seen by reference to their proceedings in another place, a bill has been introduced for the purpose of laying a tax upon all the Northern manufactured goods sold in the State. This is right. Let us cheer them on in the good work. Let the voice of the sovereign people go up to Raleigh in thunder tones of approbation. Let us sustain and urge them on. If the people but second, heartily and cordially, their representatives, there can be no doubt of a successful issue.

Our neighboring county of Chowan has taken the initiative step, and a meeting was called to take place yesterday at the Court-house in Edenton. As indicative of the feeling which prevails in that county, we learn from the last Albemarle Bulletin that John H. Leary, Esq., an intelligent Farmer and Fisherman of Chowan, recently ordered two thousand dollars's worth of Rope from Boston, but on reading the accounts of the proceedings in the "Crafts case," he immediately countermanded the order, and has determined to bestow his patronage on the merchants of Norfolk, and other Southern cities." "The work goes bravely on." Let our citizens follow this noble example—let *them* hold a meeting, and resolve to deal with "the merchants of Norfolk and other Southern cities."

In Virginia they are also moving in this matter; and, in order to show their manner of proceeding, we publish on our first page the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Prince George county, to which we refer the attention of our readers. It will be seen that they are resolvvd to encourage Northern merchants and manufacturers no longer, and have formed a Southern Rights Association for the purpose of fostering those interests at the South.

Indeed, in all the Southern States, a similar spirit prevails, and the policy of commercial non-intercourse, more than any thing else, is calculated to exert a decided influence upon Northern fanatics, and teach them a lesson which they will not soon forget. The South have been driven to the wall—they can recede no further—they *must* defend themselves. The verriest worm that crawls upon the earth, when trodden upon, will turn and sting the foot of its aggressor. Can MAN do less?

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS!"—The "Old North State," a zealous supporter of the re-election of Gov. Manly, unceremoniously throws him overboard now, and verifies the truth of the old adage that when "a dog starts down the hill, every body gives him a kick."

MUTINEER CONVICTED.—Clemens, one of the mutineers on board the schr. J. B. Lindsay, of this port, was tried in the U. S. Court at Richmond last week, on the charge of murder, and a verdict of "guilty" was rendered against him by the jury, after a consultation of only a few minutes. His associate in crime will be tried next week.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—In the elections just held in this State of members of the State Convention, the Union ticket, it is said, has prevailed by an overwhelming majority.

☞ A "great Union Meeting" has been held in Boston. That's the way—steal slaves and violate law one day; and the next hold a meeting and pass resolutions of devotion to the Union! They *act* against us, and then pay us off with a little condescending talk!

☞ The editor of the "Old North State" asks for "light" upon the subject of the Southern Rights Association proposed by us, and inquires "what are the designs and objects of the Association, and what are the benefits that the citizens of Pasquotank are to derive, either present or prospective, from it?"

Believing that the interests and honor of Pasquotank county are thoroughly identified with those of the whole South, whatever affects the one necessarily affects the other; and as this county is an integral part—and not a very insignificant one—of the South, she is as much entitled to a hearing as any other section. Now the "designs and object" of the proposed Association are to unite the South in defence of their common rights; to devise means whereby their own interests may be promoted, and the North rebuked for her many and oft-repeated aggressions; and to foster and encourage the growth of manufactures in our midst. It is desired, also, to respond to and co-operate with the Legislature in any proper measure in the present exigency. And, next, as to the "benefits that the citizens of Pasquotank are expected to derive from it." As the measure is a Southern measure, intended to benefit the whole South, we think it fair to presume that this county will enjoy a full share of the "benefits" in common with the rest. That benefits would flow from such action, we entertain not a doubt; but, even admitting that the reverse should prove to be the case, the honor and self-respect of the people would be vindicated and saved. Having received injuries from the North, it is due to our self-respect that we should put a stop to their continuance; and the proposed Association is thus to be one of the best means of accomplishing the object.

Having thus briefly furnished the text, for commentaries and elucidations we refer our neighbor's attention to the proceedings of the Prince George meeting on our first page, to the proceedings of various other meetings of similar character in our own State, and to the admirable resolutions of Mr. Shepard, which were published in his paper of Saturday.

And here permit us to say that we regard the present course of the "Old North State" as extraordinary in the extreme. We venture the assertion that there is not another paper, in the entire South maintaining such sentiments as those which appeared in that paper of Saturday. Its editor opposes all action on the part of the South. A proposition is made in the Legislature to tax Northern merchandise in this State: he denounces it as fraught with "mischief, and only mischief." The Senator from this district introduces a series of resolutions declaring our rights under the Constitution, and pointing to a remedy: he forthwith throws cold water upon the proposition, and "sincerely trusts that they (the resolutions) may not be sanctioned in their present form by the action of the Legislature." We suggest the formation of a Southern Rights Association: he treats the matter querulously, and we are prepared to expect his opposition to it; for he gravely affirms that "*the position of the South is at the present* MORE FAVORABLE *than it has been for years.*" In the name of God, where is the evidence to be found to sustain this declaration? Is it to be found in the North, where they refuse to deliver up fugitive slaves, and raise heaven and earth about the ears of those who attempt it? Is it to be found in the South, where every State and every community is deeply agitated upon this momentous subject? If our position is "more favorable" than it has been for years, why all this intense excitement—why all these legislative movements? What strange infatuation, what deep hallucination possesses our neighbor, that he should cry "All's well!" when the enemy are battering down our very walls, and when the whole South is being aroused to the danger which surrounds them! Does he read the papers?—if so, he must be blind not to see that the position of the South is more critical than at any other crisis in our history. He must be deaf indeed, to the voice of warning and of truth, who can stand amid the raging elements and yet not hear the deep-toned thunders of popular commotion, which are now echoing and reverberating throughout the South and the Union! He must be blind, indeed, whose sight is sealed against the vivid lightning-flash!

The editor of the "Old North State" may not intend to delude his readers; but we warn him that his editorials can have no other effect. There's danger in them. He slumbers on a volcano, which may at any time burst forth with all its fury, and spread desolation and ruin upon this fair land!

☞ A meeting of the Methodist ministers of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, was lately held, which unanimously adopted resolutions condemnatory of the fugitive slave law, and holding it a "duty which they owe to God, to their country, and to humanity," to seek "the immediate and unconditional repeal of said law." Their proceedings were of subh a character that the Christian Advocate and Journal refused to admit them into its columns, for which it deserves high commendation.

North Carolina Legislature.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

On the 22d, after a number of ballotings, R. K. Bryan, of Duplin, was elected Engrossing Clerk of the two Houses.

In the *House of Commons*, the following important resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to create a joint select Committee consisting of eleven on the part of this House, and six on the part of the Senate, to whom shall be referred so much of the message of his Excellency, the Governor, as relates to the question of negro slavery; and that they be authorized to report by resolution or otherwise.

On the same day, Mr. Erwin, of Buncombe, introduced a most important bill, in reference to retaliatory measures against the North, of which the following is the caption and a synopsis:

A Bill to ensure the more faithful observance of the Constitution of the United States; to assert the right of the Southern States to a fair share in all the benefits of the Government; to encourage domestic industry and to direct trade with foreign nations.

This bill provides that in addition to the existing Revenue Laws, after the 1st day of January, 1852, every merchant, trader, &c., shall state upon oath, before the Clerk of the County Court, the value of all the goods, wares, and merchandize he may have on hand for sale; and upon the sum so set forth, he shall pay a tax of ten per cent. *ad valorem; Provided*, that if he shall state, upon affidavit, that the whole or any part of said goods is the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the Southern States, or of any foreign country, then he shall be exempt from said tax. The next section provides that merchants, &c., shall state upon oath, on the 1st of January, in each succeeding year, the value of goods, &c., purchased in the preceding 12 months, on which a similar tax shall be laid, subject to similar exceptions. Then follow penalties for violating and attempting to evade the law. The bill further provides that merchants, &c., shall answer all inquiries of purchasers truly as to where articles they may offer for sale were manufactured; and imposes a penalty for a violation of this section. The provisions of the act are to remain in force until the Territories of the United States are opened to the occupation of citizens of N. C., in the possession and enjoyment of every species of property they may hold in their own State, and until the Constitutional provision relative to the delivery of fugitive slaves shall be faithfully carried out in practice throughout the United States. A copy of the Act is to be transmitted to the Governors of the slave-holding States, with a request that similar laws be passed in each.

The death of Ex-Governor Richard Dobbs Speight, was announced in the Senate by Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, who pronounced an eulogium upon the character and public services of the deceased, and submitted the usual resolutions of condoience. Glowing tributes were also paid him in the House by Messrs. Stevenson and Saunders.

On Saturday, the 23d, Senator Shepard, of this district, offered the following resolutions, which breathe the right spirit, and to which we give our cordial, hearty and enthusiastic support:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States was a compromise of conflicting interests ordered and established by the people of the several States in order to form a more perfect Union, *establish justice*, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, *promote the general welfare* and secure the blessing of liberty to all the parties, and that whenever its provisions are so perverted or changed that it fails to secure those objects to the weakest member of the confederacy, it ceases to be the constitution agreed to, and becomes the creature of the whims and caprice of a dominant majority, alien in interests to the oppressed; the most dangerous and intolerant of all Governments.

Resolved, That although we love the Union of the States and view its destruction as a great calamity, we nevertheless regard the right to secede from it, as a right of self-defence and protection which the people of North Carolina have never surrendered, and never can surrender, with due regard to their own safety and welfare, and that whenever a majority of the people of North Carolina shall solemnly resolve that they cannot safely remain in the Union, it is not only their right but it is their duty to secede and punish such of her citizens as refuse submission to her will, as rebels and traitors.

Resolved, That when we claim the right of secession as a right reserved to the people and not surrendered by the Constitution, we believe it to be an extreme remedy and one that should not be resorted to unless all means to preserve the Union, and to protect the property and insure the welfare of the people, have manifestly failed.

Resolved, That the fugitive slave bill lately passed by Congress is in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, and that its repeal or any alteration tending to impede the owner of a slave from retaking his property will be regarded as undoubted and sufficient evidence that a majority of Congress are unrestrained by the express provisions of the Constitution, and that a time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of North Carolina to decide whether they will submit to an unlimited government or resist its encroachments, boldly and effectually.

Resolved, That property in slaves being recognized by the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States, it is as much the duty of the Federal Government to defend and protect Slave property as it is its duty to protect and defend any other species of property, and that any action of the General Government preventing the emigration of slave property to any territory of the Union is an assault upon such property, tending ultimately to destroy it by the slow but sure process of circumscribing it and preventing its removal to territories better adapted to its profitable occupation than where it now is found.

Resolved, That the injustice done to the slave-holding States by the late admission of California into the Union would never have occurred, had the South been united; we, therefore, invite the co-operation of the slave-holding States in demanding from the Government an adequate protection for such slave property as may emigrate to any territory belonging to the United States, or should it be more advisable, an equal division of such territory between the slave-holding and the non-slave-holding States of the Union.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of the other States of the Union with a request that they be laid before their several Legislatures.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The letter of this distinguished statesman and patriot, to the Union Meeting recently held in Philadelphia, is worthy of the man and of the occasion. It breathes throughout a noble and exalted patriotism, and boldly lays bare the many enormities of our Northern aggressors. He fearlessly denounces as "fanatics" and "demagogues," those at the North who have incessantly waged war against Southern slavery, and solemnly declares it as the deliberate conviction of his judgment, that two things are necessary to preserve this Union from the most imminent danger:—"1st. Agitation in the North on the subject of Southern slavery must be rebuked and put down by a strong, energetic, and enlightened public opinion. 2d, The fugitive slave law must be executed in its letter and in its spirit." He goes on to denounce the Wilmot Proviso, and declares that he was willing to settle the slavery question by the adoption of the Missouri Compromise line of 36° 30'.—He earnestly appeals to the North to do justice to the South in the faithful execution of the fugitive-slave law, and warns them that the South have just cause of complaint, and are fully aroused to a deep sense of the grievous wrongs inflicted upon them.

This letter is destined to add new lustre to the brilliant fame of the great Buchannan; and if any thing could restore the North to sense of propriety, the comprehensive views and enlightened appeals of such men as Buchanan, Dickinson, and other Northern men, would not be made in vain. But "Ephraim is joined to his idols," and the voice of these patriots is lost amid the loud roar of raving fanaticism.

☞ A CHANCE TO HEAR JENNY LIND. The Baltimore steamers advertise to take passengers from Norfolk to Baltimore, give them a ticket to Jenny Lind's concert, and bring them back—all for nine dollars! Persons desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity, will have to leave Norfolk on the 9th or 12th inst.

☞ The Message of the Governor of South Carolina has been delivered. It is a thorough South Carolina paper.—Maintains strongly the doctrine of Southern rights. Advocates secession in preference to a continuance in the Union, unless the rights of the South are clearly and fully guaranteed by Congress.—Thinks the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law sufficient cause for immediate secession.

☞ The Norfolk Argus gives an account of personal indignities offered to Mr. John Myrick, a citizen of Hertford county, by a gang of negroes at the depot in Portsmouth. It seems that Mr. M. was about removing to the South; but several of his slaves, not being disposed to go with him, had absconded and proceeded as far as Isle of Wight county, Va., where they were overtaken and captured. They had free papers, purporting to have been furnished by the Clerk of the Court of that county. On arriving in Portsmouth, on Thursday evening, the cars were surrounded by negroes who heaped upon Mr. M. the most insolent and insulting epithets, which caused him to strike one of the ringleaders with his fist; whereupon the fellow threw a brick at him, inflicting a heavy blow in the side. He would have shot the miscreant on the spot, but for the fear of endangering the lives of innocent by-standers. The offender was subsequently identified, arrested, taken before a magistrate, ordered to receive thirty lashes on his bare back, well laid on, and his owner required to give bond, in a heavy penalty, for his future good behavior, in default of which he was committed to Jail.

☞ By a letter received from a member, we learn that a proposition to raise a Select Committee for the consideration of the subject of a State Convention to amend the Constitution, was carried in the House by a majority af *one hundred*.

☞ The venerable Wm. Hill has been re-elected by the Legislature Secretary of State of North Carolina—a post which he has held uninterruptedly for forty years.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The Cabinet agreed to send printed copies of this document on the various telegraph routes Saturday, to the Postmasters, who were instructed to furnish them to editors as soon as informed of its delivery. We may possibly get it by this evening's mail, and certainly by the next.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the steamer Europa, which arrived at New York last week, we have received later intelligence from Europe, from which we glean the following items:

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has sent a long message to the Assembly, which has given general satisfaction. He disclaims all personal ambition.

THE GERMAN DIFFICULTY.

The renewed misunderstanding between Prussia and Austria is confirmed. All Germany is arming. Austria and Bavaria are in arms.—Prussia has drawn the first blood. Their troops occupied the village of Byolzell, upon which the Austrians advanced with their swords sheathed, but were at once fired upon, and several of their number wounded. The shots were returned, and the Prussians finally evacuated the place, carrying off their wounded with them.

France, England and Russia have offered their mediations on the German question. The latest accounts are more peaceable, although in Vienna war is now looked upon as certain.

ENGLAND.

The "no Popery cry" is going down in England. They feel a little ashamed at having been frightened at a Catholic hierarchy on paper. It appears that there are only half a million Roman Catholics in all England, and but 8,000,000 in all Ireland, Canada, and Austra.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSIPPI—*Senator Foote Censured by the Legislature, by a Vote of Fifty to Thirty-seven—The Compromise Condemned—Gov. Quitman Reorganizing the Mississippi Militia.*

JACKSON, Nov. 23d.

The SENATE was, to-day, engaged discussing the resolution censuring Gen'l Foote. It reconsidered the vote to leave the question of a Convention to the people, and referred the subject to a joint committee.

HOUSE.—Engaged in discussing resolutions of censure. The committee will report on Monday in favor of a call of a Convention by the Legislature, and the majority will sustain the Governor in his position of redress from Congress for the past, and security for the future. The discussion was very bitter, and elicited much feeling on both sides. Both Houses adjourned ouer to Monday.

MONDAY, Nov. 25th, 12 o'clock.—The House passed a resolution censuring General Foote, by a majority of 50 to 37—13 absent and not voting.

In the SENATE the only action to-day is the report of the bill by the Joint Committee, providing for a Convention in November, 1851, to be elected in September next. No vote was had on the resolution censuring Foote.

HOUSE—Evening Session.—Resolutions were introduced declaring the Adjustment Bill satisfactory and secession not justifiable unless the Fugitive Bill be repealed or slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. The resolutions were indefinitely postponed by a large majority. A message was received from the Governor, in relation to the re-organization of the Militia, and will give rise to prolonged and exciting debates.

The Convention will be called by the Legislature. Administration and opposition parties are holding meetings every night. Gen. Davis speaks to-night.

MR CORWIN'S NEW RULE.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington to the North says:

Secretary Corwin has removed several clerks to-day among them two whigs.

Mr. Corwin has set down a new principle, which creates great consternation among the office holders. He has removed young Barnes, a faithful clerk and a good whig, solely because his father, Major Barnes, is in office. He declares he will act strictly up to the rule that no two members of a family shall hold office, if either one of them be in the Treasury Department. There are now in office, Messrs. Evans and Brother, Wilson and brother, Goddard and brother, Latham and brother, Haston and brother, Black and brother, Blake and brother, Beret and brother, Sullivan and brother, Crittenden and sons, Wittlesey and sons, Haynes and son, Bibb and son, Markland and son, Fillmore and son.

If this report is correct, says the New York Post and the rule in question is to be applied to every branch of the Treasury Department, there will be a pretty general sweep in one or two accounts of the custom-house in New York city.

☞ It is said that the Secretary of the Navy has decided after all, to send the Pennsylvania ship of the line instead of a storeship, to the World's Convention about to meet in London.

WANTS.—The key that wound up the city watch.

Some hair and a few teeth from the head of a nail.

The scissors used to trim the lamp of life.

Some feathers plucked from the wings of love.

A Daguerreotype of the man who took time by the forelock.

One of the hinges off Pandora's box of evil.

Several staves belonging to the barrel of a musket.

Some powder and balls from a shooting star.

The whip used to lash the waves into fury.

Some splinters knocked off the North Pole.

A piece of cloth taken from the cap of the knee.

A sample of the light derived from a ray of hope.

Some quicksilver off the back of the mirror of nature.

Some stones picked up on the down hill of life.

Some seeds from the apple of discord.

Some money lately issued by the pepper-mint.

A new daily paper, "The Constitution," is to be started at Washington City shortly by Robert Farnham & Co.

No lady will be admitted to the next 'Woman's rights' convention, who does not 'shave, and sing bass.' The officers are expected to wear moustaches.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We deem it unnecessary to publish this ponderous document entire; and, therefore, content ourself with the following condensed summary, for which we are indebted to the Wilmington Journal:

After the usual expression of thanks for the blessings of Providence, so liberally showered upon us as a State and a nation, Gov. MANLY speaks of the terrible ordeal to which the country has been subjected since the last meeting of the Legislature. During this time North Carolina has remained a silent but not an unmoved nor listless spectator.

Gov. MANLY speaks in high terms of the compromise acts of the last session of Congress, which, however, he says, are violently resisted by some of the people both at the North and South.

Gov. MANLY denounces Northern fanatics and Southern disunionists,, whom he classes together. He says that the spirit of disunion has heretofore been confined to some particular sections of the country, and has yielded to the force of reason and patriotism, but is now becoming wide-spread. He exhorts the people of North Carolina, to cling to the Union, and, as they were the last to come in, to be also, the last to go out.

But the Governor wishes to be understood that this devotion to the Union is not such as should blind us to our rights and our interests as Southern people. Those rights are ours by the constitution, by compromise, and by the snpreme laws which govern us. *These will never be surrendered.* We take our stand in the ranks of Southern destiny. He calls upon the patriot statesmen of the north to redeem their pledge by the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, and not allow this noble Union to be put in jeopardy by gangs of runaway negroes and their crazy allies.

The Governor forbears to enter into a particular discussion of the various measures adopted as the basis of the adjustment by Congress at its late session; but submits the subject to the consideration of the Legislature, with the expression of his deliberate opinion that our highest interest and true duty requires of us a willing and harty support of the *adjustment as it is, in all its parts.*

The Governor alludes to the death of the late President Taylor, and the peaceable accession to office of his constitutional successor; and then goes on to treat of matters of State policy—among others, that of

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Gov. Manly says that a large and respectable portion of the State are strongly inclined to alter the State Constitution. He says that when this desire for change was first started, it embraced only a single alteration, to wit: that in relating to the landed qualification of voters for State Senators; but since that it has come to cover a much wider field, embraces a change in the basis of representation in the General Assembly; a change in the mode of electing the State officers; and an entire revolution of our Judicial system. He recommends that, in order to know whether any change is really demanded by the people, the Legislature should pass a law for taking at once the sense of the voters upon the question of *change* or *no change*. By this means it would be known whether the people are dissatisfied with the constitution *as it is*, and much agitation would be put to rest.

Such a law could be passed by a bare majority, while a law providing for a specific amendment or amendments would require a certain prescribed vote. It may be, however, that there are measures of constitutional change, which can command the constitutional majority. It remains for the Legislature to judge, provided such should be the case, whether to call a Convention of the people at once, or to enact specific amendments, and submit them, first, to the review and decision of their immediate successors, in 1852, and after that, to the voters of the State, at the polls in 1853.

The question is discussed as to the different modes in which alterations of the constitution may be effected, either by calling a Convention, or by passing the laws providing for the desired alterations by a constitutional majority in two successive Legislatures, and then submitting them to the people for their ratification. Gov. Manly examines the question as to whether, and how far a Legislature having once called a Convention, could prescribe a limit to its authority. He thinks that the safer course would be the mode of passing single and separate amendments, as laid down in the 2d section of the 4th article of the amended constitution.

In connection with the subject of amendments to the constitution, Gov. Manly recommends that the constitutional period for the installation of the Governor be changed so as to coincide with the time of the meeting of the Legislature, the members of which are chosen at the same time, and frequently upon the same issues. The newly elected Governor should have a chance to develope his ideas of public policy.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC OFFICES.—The Governor recommends a thorough reform and re-organization of the several State Departments. The office of Secretary of State is a mere land office; whereas, it should be, as in other States, the head of a bureau of statistics, &c. Neither is the organization and duties of the offices of Public Treasurer and of Comptroller of public moneys what they ought to be. A remodelling and reform is necessary in these departments.

FINANCE AND STATE DEBTS.—The amount of receipts under the new revenue law, for the year just ended, amount, exclusive of trust funds belonging to the Literary Board, the Lunatic Asylum, and the sums raised by loans, to $135,000; an increase over the average annual amount received under the old law of $52,000. The average ordinary expenses of the State are $75,000 per annum, leaving an annual surplus of $60,000 to be applied to the extinguishment of the State's debts and liabilities.

The present indebtedness and liabilities of the State may be stated to be,

By a guaranty of Bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; the interest of which is payable semi-annually, and the principal after the 1st Jan. 1860.	$500,000
Do do interest payable semi-annually, and principal, by instalments of $30,000, on 1st Jan. 1851, 1852, 1853, and the residue 1st. January, 1854	106,500
Balance due the Literary fund for that amount, used by the Public Treasurer from time to time; interest payable annually, principal at the pleasure of the Government	118,192
Bonds of the Public Treasurer given to the President and Directors of the Literary fund, for like amount transferred to the Public Treasury; interest payable annually, principal at the pleasure of the government	40,360
State Bonds, issued by Public Treasurer to pay the Banks, &c., by resolution of the last Assembly; interest payable semi-annually, principal after 10 years.	200,000
By endorsement of Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Bonds by act of 1848—interest payable semi-annually, principal by instalments of $50,000 on 1st January, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, & 1863.	250,000
Stock in Fayetteville & Western Plank Road; interest payable semi-annu'ly, principal after 20 years,	120,000
Stock in Deep River & Cape Fear Navigation Company; interest semi-annually, principal to be provided for,	80,000
For amount appropriated by act of 1848 for improving Neuse and Tar River; interest payable semi-annually, principal to be provided for,	65,000
For Stock in the "North Carolina Railroad" by act of 1848; one-fourth of which is to be paid when the work shall be commenced, and the remaining three-fourths in equal instalments, at intervals of six months thereafter; interest payable semi-annually, principal after 30 years,	2,000,000
For money borrowed from the Bank of Cape Fear,	40,000

Thus it appears that the liabilities of the State, already existing or *authorized*, amount, in principal money, to $3,520,050, and there will be required to pay the interest on this sum, with one instalment of principal before stated for the year 1851, the sum of $149,000; and in like manner for 1852, $207,000. In the calculation of interest, the State's liability, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Bonds is not included, as it is certain that they will promptly pay the interest on their bonds, as they always have done.

But as before stated, the surplus in the Treasury after the payment of the regular demands will be $60,000: therefore the demands for 1851 and '52 may be thus stated:

Amount required to pay State's liabilities and interest for '51	$149,000
Add ordinary expenses for '51	75,000
	$224,000
Deduct probable receipts of the Treasury according to present revenue laws for 1851,	$135,000
Deficit to be provided for '51,	$89,000
In like manner it may be shown that the deficit for 1852 will be	$147,000

These results may be changed, to some extent, in favor of the Treasury balance, by the coming in of the deferred taxes imposed upon sundry articles in the 7th section of the Revenue act of the last session. But no provision has yet been made for raising the money for the payment of the residue of the State's subscription to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company of $60,000, and this sum must be added to the wants of the Treasury. To meet these liabilities, the Governor recommends the adoption of such measures as will prevent the necessity of resorting to the temporizing policy of borrowing money to pay interest, which must be disastrous to the State—will impair her credit, and may reduce her, sooner or later, to the ignominious and dishonest condition of repudiation.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The framers of our government engrafted it into our constitution as a solemn injunction upon the people's representatives that Schools should be established for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters as might enable them to instruct at low prices. This provision in our fundamental law remained from various causes, dormant for nearly half a century. But in 1825 a fund was created, and a Board established to invest and manage it: and after a successful accumulation of its proceeds, an act was passed in 1840 establishing a system of Common Schools, and directing an annual distribution to be made among the people of the net annual income of this Fund. The law of 1840 prescribes that this division shall be made among the Counties, not in proportion to their white but federal population. This arrangement Gov. Manly holds to be wrong, and recommends a change of the basis of the distribution of the School Fund.—He also considers the system defective in accountability, uniformity, and general management. In order in some measure to remedy these defects, the Governor recommends the creation of a new officer in the Government, at a salary of $2,500, to be called the General Superintendent of Common Schools, whose duty it shall be to receive reports from, and to exercise a general supervision over, the different School Districts in the State, make reports to the Legislature, &c. Such an officer already exists in many of the other States.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The internal improvement of the condition of the State has been so often pressed upon the Legislature, that nothing now can be superadded. The people now demand good market towns within our own borders, and the means of cheap transportation to reach them. The day has passed for writing essays on the importance of Railroads, and Plank roads, and navigable Rivers. Their advantages are too well known and appreciated to

admit of a doubt, and the public works now in brogress in N. Carolina, exhibit the fruits of an awakened sensiblity in this State.

The extension of the North Carolina Railroad East and West, connecting it, on one hand, with the commerce of the Atlantic ocean, and on the other, with that great current and stream of intercommunication in a high degree forming the ligaments and arteries of the national Union, must occupy a prominent position in any scheme promising to ennoble and improve the State.

How far under existing circumstances it would be prudent to embark in new works of internal improvement, is a matter for the Legislature to decide.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.—The receipts of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road for the year 1849 have been equal to about $62,150, and for the year 1850 to $68,055, the whole of which has been consumed in the ordinary current expenses, and in the purchase of new Iron and repairs.

STATE'S CLAIM ON THE UNITED STATES.—In accordance with a resolution of the last General Assembly, the vouchers pertaining to the State claim upon the United States for money advanced, and transportation furnished the North Carolina Volunteers in the late war with Mexico, were forwarded to the Secretary of War for payment, according to the provisions of the act of Congress upon that subject. The claim with the exception of $85 25 was rejected without any valid reason, while similar claims from other States were allowed. The principal amounts to $9,467 73. A bill for its payment was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Badger; it was passed by that body and sent to the House, where it remained without any final action, until the termination of the session.

WESTERN TURNPIKE AND CHEROKEE LANDS.—In accordance with the provisions of an act passed at the last session to provide for a Turnpike Road from Salisbury west to the Georgia line, a competent Engineer and three Commissioners have been appointed to survey and locate said Road. On account of the mountainous nature of the country, the survey consumed more time than was anticipated. This has delayed the report of the Engineer and Commissioners, and no agent to contract for and superintend the work has been appointed. The report of these functionaries will be sent in in a few days.

In regard to the Cherokee Lands, the Governor recommends the establishment of a new Board of Auditors, who shall assess the fair cash valuation of the residue of the Lands, and allow all purchasers to retain them at that valuation, and be relieved from the excess.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTEEN PLANK ROAD.—In accordance with the act of last session incorporating the Fayetteville and Western Plonk Road Company, the Public Treasurer subscribed $120,000 of the capital stock of said Company, and the bonds of the State have been issued to the amount of $50,000 in payment of said subscription, leaving an amount of $70,000 to be hereafter issued, in the manner and on the terms stipulated therein.

GAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION.—Another law of the last Legislature requires the Governor to subscribe on *behalf of the State* $80,000 to the stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co. The Governor has made a subscription on the books of said Company, for the first instalment of $40,000, and the Public Treasurer has paid over to the Company the sum of $20,000 as provided for in the act.

NAG'S HEAD.—The Governor recommends that the construction of a ship canal at or near Nag's Head, between Albemarle Sound and the ocean be strongly pressed upon the attention of Congress.

REVISED STATUTES.—A new revisal of the Statute Laws of the State is recommended. A provision for a Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the State is also recommended.

☞ The epithet of John Bull is taken from Dean Swift's ludicrous History of England, wherein that name is given to the English people, and to the sovereigns of Austra, Spain, and France, those of Squire South, Strut and Louis Baboon.

NORFOLK MARKETS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1850.

BACON—Virginia and N. Carolina hog round new 7½; Hams 9½ a 10c.
CORN—White and mixed corn 56 a 60 cts.; yellow 55 a 59 cts.
COTTON—12½ a 13½ cents.
FLOUR—$4½ to $6½.
FLAXSEED—$1 a $1 35.
LARD—8½ a 9 cents.
PEAS—B. E. 60 a 65 cts. from stores.
PORK—Mess, $11½ a 12.
Prime, $8½ a $9.
STAVES—W. O. Pipe $45.
W. O. hhd. in demand, $32 a $35.
R. O. hhd. $20 a $21.
W. O. Heading, $34 a $35.
Rough W. O. bbl. $22.
TAR—Black, $1 37 a $1 50.

BALTIMORE MARKET—Nov. 29.

Flour—Howard street and City Mills $4 62½ a $4 68¾.

Wheat—Good to prime red, 100 a 103 cts.; ordinary to good 95 a 100c.; white 103 a 108c.; family flour white 108 a 118 cts.

Corn—Old white corn 58 a 60c.; yellow 60 a 62c. New 50 to 58c., according to dryness.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 6th of December on the seabeach about eight miles North of Kityhawk Bay, the Schooner Edward Wood of Baltimore, materials and cargo, consisting of 500 bbls. tar; seventeen bales cotton, and from twelve to fifteen thousand shingles. Sold by the Commissioner under the direction of the Captain for the benefit of all concerned.

Dec. 3. H. GALLOP, Com. of Wrecks.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME!"

THE Subscriber respectfully informs all persons in want of anything in his line that he has now on hand of the most fashionable styles and of his own manufacture, a full and complete assortment of double and single Rockaways, Buggies, with and without tops, Sulkies &c., all of which he will sell as low as they can be bought in Norfolk. Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing.

JOHN DOES.

E. City, Dec. 3. 1850.

MARINE REPORT.

ELIZABETH CITY DEC. 3, 1850

For the week ending yesterday.

ARRIVED,

Schr J B Lindsey, King, from Rum Key with salt to Wm Simmons.
Schr M P Ivey, Cowell, from Baltimore in ballast.
Schr Mary, Poiner, from Norfolk.
Schr Sarah Ann, Sikes, from Balt.
Schr Genava, Hill, from Norfolk.
Schr Mary E Skinner, Edmunson, from Balt.
Schr Geo. H Smoot, Simmons, from Balt.
Schr Java, Hancock, from Beaufort with mullets.
Schr Tecumseh, Alexander, from Alexandria.
Schr Adelade, Wescot, from Norfolk.
Sloop Ann Simmons, Hubbard, from Norfolk.
Schr J C Calhoun, Simmons, from Norfolk.
Schr Wm B Allen, Sikes, from Richmond.

SAILED.

Schr Henry Martin, Day, with staves to Norfolk.
Schr Susan, Etheredge, with shingles to Balt.
Schr J C Ehringhaus, Jordan, with staves to Norfolk.
Schr W W Hall, Poiner, with staves to Norfolk.
Schr Baltimore, Devanport, with shingles to Balt.
Schr Janet, Walker, with lumber to Richmond.
Schr Corfu, Culpepper, with staves to Norfolk.
Schr Mariam, Messer, with corn to Norfolk.
Schr Josephine, ——, with shingles to Baltimore.

"HOME GUARDS" ATTENTION!

YOU are hereby commanded to attend a Company Drill at the Court House, this evening, (Tuesday) at 7 o'clock, with muskets.

By order of the Captain.

Dec. 3. WM. R. CARSON, O. S.

☞ TAKE NOTICE. ☜

THOSE Persons who have in their possession, muskets belonging to the "Albemarle Blues," will please return them to Gen. Ehringhaus, immediately.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

MY assortment of plows is very large, to which I am making weekly accessions, which render it decidedly the most extensive and desirable to be found (without doubt) in the State, and those in want, may order with safety, as the most fastidious cannot fail to be pleased with the Plow and price

Mould Board, Land Sides, Shares and heel pieces, with screws to suit, the greatest variety, and on the lowest terms.

Hovey's, Parker's and Smith's Straw Cutters, with all the late improvements; these will cut from one to three bushels per minute. Of these I have a very large assortment and on terms that cannot fail to please

CORN SHELLERS.

Of these I have a good supply of double and single hand power, and of Parker's for hand and horse power. As regards simplicity of construction, these Machines cannot be excelled and are admirably adapted for shelling Virginia and N. Carolina Corn

FANNING MILLS.

I have Clinton's from No 1 to 5, which is a good article and at low price, and Bamborough's which is certainly superior to any other Fan now in use, as it will clean the largest quantity and do the work more perfect than any other Mill known. These are sold at manufacturers' prices.

Expanding Cultivators, with 3 and 5 Hoes, various kind of teeth, Harrows, Scarrifiers, Briar Hooks, Spades and Shovels, Rakes, &c., all of which I pledge myself to sell as low as any other house in the State.

Norfolk, Dec. 3 S. MARCH.

NEW AGRICULTURAL AND IRON DEPOT.

I WOULD most respectfully call the attention of Farmers, Planters, Dealers, and others, to the annexed catalogue of

Agricultural Implements, Horse Power Machinery, &c.,

and would be glad to have their orders for any article enumerated in it. I have on hand the largest and most complete assortment to be found in the State, and am constantly receiving from the manufacturers North and East,

PLOWS AND MACHINERY

of every discription, (useful to the Farmers) with all the late improvements.

In connexion with the above, you will find here a large and extensive assortment of IRON, embracing all kinds of English, Swedes, American, and Russia, of approved brands, with Cast, German, English and American Blistered Steel, Files, Borax, Horse Rasps, Carrtage Springs, and Axels, Cart, Waggon, and Thorough Boxes, Spades Shovels, Hay and Manure Forks, Axes, Nails and Spikes, cut and wrought, Hoes, Hammers, Bellows, Anvils Vices, Rivets, Bushings, Boiler Iron and Rivets, Paint Mills, and many other desirable Goods, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices to good customers.

☞ Wide Shear Iron, for making "Jack Dagon Plows."

☞ Endless Chain Pumps, a new article, for wells, &c.

Send orders to SAM'L R. BORUM,
New Agricultural and Iron Depot, Wide Water St., Norfolk, Va. Dec. 3.

FLORA, FLORAL, FLOWERS.

TO THE LADIES

MATERIALS for PAPER FLOWERS.

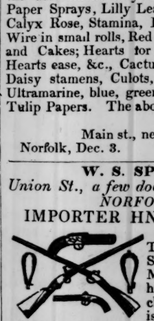
LADIES, I would most respectfully call your attention to the beautful lot of materials for the manufacture of Artificial Flowers of every variety, which I have brought from the North with me, and which was selected by a connoisseur in such matters. In view of the approaching festive season, and of the great demand for these materials, I have spared neither pains nor expense to render the assortment as complete as possible. Among the assordment may be found Paper Leaves, Paper Sprays, Lilly Leaves, Muslin Sprays, and Calyx Rose, Stamina, Fancy do., Cut Blossoms, Wire in small rolls, Red and Green Wax in sheets and Cakes; Hearts for Honeysuckles, Cypress, Hearts ease, &c., Cactus, hearts Lily, Tulip and Daisy stamens, Culots, Tissue Paper, Carmine, Ultramarine, blue, green, glazedt variegated and Tulip Papers. The above to be found only at

HATHAWAY'S,
Main st., next to J. M. Freeman's.
Norfolk, Dec. 3.

W. S. SPRATLEY,

Union St., a few doors from the Market, NORFOLK, VA.

IMPORTER HND DEALER IN



GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, and SPORTING IMPLEMENTS, having extended his business in all its branches, has now on hand, and is constantly receiving, a splendid assortment of Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Sporting Implements, viz:

Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, of all kinds, Percussion Caps, Canister Powder, English and American, &c.

REVOLVING PISTOLS

Of various kinds, such as Colt's, Allen's, Blunt's, &c. Self-cocking and under cock Pistols—Dueling and all kinds of Pistols.

All of which will be sold cheaper than at any other establishment. Norfolk, Nov. 26

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD, a fine article for dyeing purposes, may be found at the store of the subscriber. M. O. JORDAN.

E. City, Nov. 5

NOTICE.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and the surrounding country, that he has secured the services of one of the most competent BLACKSMITHS in the country, and is now prepared to execute all orders which may be entrusted to him, in every department of the business—such as HORSE-SHOEING, CARRIAGE WORK, EDGE TOOLS, &c. &c., in a style of neatness, durability and finish unsurpassed. He assures the public that all work done by him will be executed in the most faithful and workmanlike manner.

G. A. WILLIAMS.

N. B.—Old Axes laid at the shortest notice.—Persons living in Perquimans can deposit work with R. J. Saunders, Esq., in Hertford, who will forward it without any additional cost, and it shall receive prompt attention.

E. City, Nov. 12, 1850.

THE EMPORIUM OF
HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

THE subscriber would return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and hopes by prompt and proper attention to merit a continuance of the same; his stock is larger and more complete at this time than it ever has been at any other period, and he can recommend any and every article he offers for sale to be of a superior quality, for they were selected by himself with special regard to their purity and freshness.

The public generally and his former patrons in particular, are requested to examine the following list, where they will find a few of the leading articles now on hand:

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.

Best English Calomel, Blue Mass, do. pulv. Turkey Rhubarb, Root do, India Rhubarb, pulv. Jalap, Ipicac do, Root do, pulv. Cubebs, Flake Manna, Alx Senna, Cod Liver Oil, Castor do, Olive do, Croton do, Black Pepper do, Tar do, Lemon do, Burgamot do, Peppermint do, Sulph Quinine, Morphene do, Iodine, Hy'd potassa, Nit Silver, in christals, Luner Caustic, in sticks, Syrup Iodine of Iron, Tinct Iodine, Cit. Iron and Quinne, Iodine Mercury, do Sulphur, Turkey Opium, Ep. Salts, and extracts of all kinds and patent Medicines of every description.

PAINTS AND OILS.

150 gals. English boiled Linseed Oil
4,000 lbs. Lewis' pure Lead in Oil, in. 100—50—25 pound kegs—150 gals. Train do
4,000 pounds Lewis' Extra Lead in Oil
1,000 pounds pure Blk Lead, Yellow do, Red do
Lump black, Chrome Green, dry and in Oil
Do Yellow, dry and in Oil, Prussian Blue, do do do
Red Ochre, Vanit. Red, Vermillion do
Vandike Brown, Indian Red, Crocus Mortus
Varnishes of all kinds, Brushes, and Glass of all sizes, &c.

TO THE LADIES.

Choice Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c.

Lubin's genuine Extract for the handk'f
Extract of Verbena, do Jenny Lind, do Jocky Club
Ex. Musk, do Tube Rose, West End, do Jasmind
Ex. Heliothrope, do Magnolia, do Yuvine
Ex. Bouquet de Washington, do Rozeda
Do Violet White, do Portugal, do Cedrat
Do Roses, do Fah'm.

FOR THE TOILET.

A lot of beautiful Toilet Bottles, both Glass and China; French Cologne, in quart bottles, with ground Glass stoppers
Do do, in pints, a beautiful bottle for the Toilet
Do do, in ½ pints, do do ¼ pints
German Cologne, in quart and pint bottles
Roussell's celebrated Aromatic Vinegar, for removing Freckles and Blotches on the skin
Soaps of every variety, Toilet Powder
Mean Fun, or Chinese Skin Powder
Shand's Chalk Balls. Orris & Charcoal tooth paste
Cold Cream, for chapped hands and face
Shaving Cream, Olaphine, a new article for shaving, Shaving Brushes of all styles.

FOR THE HAIR.

Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator; Ox Marrow, in small and large pots; Bandoline; Jenny Lind Hair Gloss; Rose Oil; Bear Oil; Antique Oil; Cream of Lily; Promade de Jenny Lind, Hair Brushes from 12½ cents up to $2; Tooth do from 6¼ cents up to 50 cts; Fine, Coarse, Tuck, Shell and Buffalo Gombs; Pocket Combs, with Mirrors; do Siamese, Dressing Combs; Buffalo do with Mirrors; Raw Horn do.

Also, a lot of splendid Congress Pocket Knives and Scissors; Cork Screws, &c.

Letter and Cap Paper, Quills and Steel Pens; Bath and Note Paper; Envelopes, Letter and note.

Also, a lot of fine Pickles, Preserves, Sweet Meats, Jelleis, &c., besides a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. To be found at the Drug Store of JOHN E. DEFORD,

Nov. 26 Road Street, Elizabeth City.

TO THE CITIZENS of ELIZABETH CITY AND ADJACENT COUNTIES.

THE HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

MOST respectfully renews his acknowledgments of the kind and liberal patronage with which they have been pleased to favor him since his debut in the *Old North State*, and, therefore, induced to make Elizabeth City his *home*, and permanent place of residence, he thus announces himself prepared with force and means to execute, with facility, both

Plain and Ornamental Painting,

in a manner which he flatters himself will not do injustice to those who have politely favored him *reference*. Altho' generally with a job on hand in town, he is prepared and ever ready to answer the call of his country friends, and, if not conveniently found by any one who may wish his services, any and all orders left at either of the drug stores of Mr. L. K. Saunders or Mr. John E. Deford, will meet his most prompt attention.

Grateful for patronage heretofore and still extended to him, he solicits a continuance of favors, and would respectfully call attention to the following

REFERENCES.

Rev. E. M. Forbes, Gilbert Elliott, Esq., Mr. J. M. Whedbee, Mr. Wm. W. Griffin, Mr. Wm. Charles, Mr. George W. Charles, Mr. James W. Hinton, Gen. J. C. B. Ehringhaus.

WM. A. BASSETT.

Elizabeth City, Aug. 6, 1850.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscribers have just received from the North a large stock of DRY GOODS, of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Crockery, Groceries, and Hard Ware; which thoy will sell low.

Those in want, will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDSON & MORGAN.

E. City, Oct. 15.

WANTED.

TWENTY OR THIRTY GOOD STAVE GETTERS, for the ensuing year, for which the highest price will be paid.

GEO. D. HAPPER,
N. W. Canal, Norfolk Co., Va.

Nov. 5

TO THE LADIES.

SPLENDID Velvet Watered Silk, Satin and Chene and Merino Cloaks and Palletots, with a beautiful variety of rich Chene Silks, Paris De Laines and Cashmeres, white and col'd watered Silks, rich plain black Satins, for dresses, French worked Gapes, Inside Chemizetts, with and without collars, Standing and Round Collars, worked Cuffs, French and American Chintz, with a great variety of Fancy and Staple Goods, suitable for the season. Just received and for sale on the most accommodating terms, by

PEGRAM, PAYNTER & CO.

Norfolk, Nov. 19

SHOOTING IRONS.

THe subscriber has on hand, a few fine Double Barrel GUNS, which he will sell low.

ROBINSON WHITE.

E. City, Oct. 15.

SHOOTING IRONS!

JUST call at the store of Richardson & Morgan, if you want to purchase a fine Double Barrelled Gun. Oct. 15

ROBERTS' STOVE DEPOT,
AND
COPPER AND TIN FACTORY,
ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

TIN Ware, by the package or otherwise, lower than any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work, of all kinds, executed; STOVES, of all kings, for all purposes; SHEET, BAR and PIG LEAD, SHEET ZINC, COPPER, LEAD, IRON, &c.

SHOWER-BATHS,

with sliding tops or force Pumps, various patterns.

Oct. 8 WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.

REFINED SUGARS.—Loaf, crushed and powdered Sugar, a fresh supply of the above just received, for sale by

J HARDY HENDREN,
Norfolk, Nov. 5. No. 5 Campbell's wharf.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber having recently returned from the North now offers to his friends and the public generally, a RARE, CHOICE and SELECT assortment of Goods. His stock of Dry Goods is large and varied, comprising in part the following articles:

Rich plain Black, Colored and Changeable Silks, for ladies' dresses; French and English Merinos of rich and durable colors; English and American Prints, of every style and fashion; Mouselines; Cashmeres, and various other goods for ladies' wear; Cassimeres for children, a very nice article; domestics of every kind and price; Kerseys for negroes' Clothes; and in connection with his Dry Goods department he offers a very carefully selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, comprising Frock and Dress Coats; Pantaloons and Vests of all styles and patterns; Woollen and Cotton under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

In fine, his stock of Dry Goods, he is sure, cannot be surpassed by any in the town, including as it does almost every thing, from a Cambric Needle to a Dress Coat.

Of BOOTS and SHOES he offers: Ladies' Slippers; thick soled Morocco Ties; Gentlemen's Calf Skin Boots and Bootees; coarse Boots of excellent quality; a prime article of Negro Brogans; Children's Shoes of all kinds, &c.

His stock of HATS and CAPS is large and select and is particularly commended to the attention of all who desire to purchase.

In HARDWARE, IRON and IRON-WARE, he can offer great inducements to purchasers; and his stock of FAMILY GROCERIES is unusually large and attractive. Among them may be found at all times Family and Superfine Flour; Mess and prime Pork; Cargo Beef; Cheese and Butter; Bacon and Lard; Coffee; Loaf and Brown Sugars; Black, Green, Gun Powder and Imperial Tea; with the other articles usually found at a Family Grocery—with the single exception of Liquors.

He has also Crockery, Granite and Glass Ware; pure White Lead; Black do.; Verdigris; Prussian Blue; Chrome Green; Putty and Window Glass; Linseed and Lamp Oil; India Rubbr Overalls; Whips; BABY JUMPERS, &c.

He cannot enumerate all, nor even half, of the choice and select Goods which he is now offering to the public; but would respectfully invite ALL in want of any article in the Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Hat, Boot and Shoe, Hardware, Iron or Grocery Line to give him a call before they purchase, as he feels assured that his Goods have been purchased on such terms as will enable him to offer great inducements to those in want.

Call and examine and satisfy yourselves that you can do as well if not better, at the subscriber's than elsewhere. T. R. COBB.

E. City, Nov. 5, 1850

N B. 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 16.

FALL SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

THOMAS J. SHANNON,

HAS received and is now prepared to offer to the public, the most complete assortment of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS

ever brought to this market. He has purchased a large and extensive stock especially for this market, and is confident that a better selection of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

could not be made. Being encouraged by the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he will dispose of his stock as cheap, if not cheaper, than any mercantile house in this city. He does not expect large profits, but is satisfied with small profits and quick sales, such as will afford him a competency in this life, and at the same time enable him to benefit his friends and customers.

Among the NEW and SELECT STOCK now offered to the public, may be found the following:

A large stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Vests, Coats and Pants, of every quality and price
Satinets, Brown Claret
Mixed, mouse colored and brown Cloth
Black, fancy and Doe Skin Cassimeres
Blankets of the very best quality
Rich Silk and Velvet Vestings

Mouslin DeLaines, Alpacas and Cashmeres; a large variety of Prints and Shawls, Hosiery, gents and ladies', of all kinds, &c., &c., Mourning Prints and DeLaines, Edgings and Laces, Bobbin Edgings, Velvet Cuffs and Neck Ties; a large and well selected stock of Ribbons.

Silk Suspenders, and a great variety of other kinds, Brown and Bleached Cottons, of all qualities and prices, Jenny Lind Linen, of a superior quality; a small quantity of Soaps and Perfumery; Carpeting, for sale low; Kerseys, and a great variety of other articles usually found in mercantile houses.

Mr. Shannon invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock, where he will be found at all times ready to furnish them with anything in his line at the lowest price, for cash or approved credit.

Let all who wish for a Winter supply of Dry Goods, call and obtain a good article at a low price.

Mr. S. is constantly receiving new Goods from Northern markets, consequently he will always have a good assortment on hand.

E. City, Oct. 8, 1850.

A CARD,

TO which the attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and the adjoining counties, is most respectfully solicited:

The undersigned offers his services as a PAINTER, in all the branches of the business, whose personal attention and *own* work, will warrant him in guaranteeing all jobs, with which he may be favored, to be executed in the best manner and despatch. All orders left at the Drug stores of Mr. L K Saunders, or Mr. John E Deford, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

References: George A Williams, Esq, William Charles, Esq; C M Laverty, Esq; J H Pool, Esq; I Fearing, Esq; Wm Glover, Esq.

THOS. R. BLAND.

Sept. 24—1st Jan.

J. B. GODWIN,
DENTIST,

Continues to operate in all the branches of his profession, at his office, corner of Road and Market streets, Elizabeth City.

REFERENCES.

S. D. Grice, M. D., H. Burgwin, Esq.,
G. J. Musgrave, M. D., G. Elliott, Esq.,
R. K. Speed, M. D., J. W. Hinton, Esq.,
Gen. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, J. Black, Esq.,
Rev. E. M. Forbes, Wm. E. Mann, Esq.

Aug 6

FARM AND FISHERY FOR RENT.

SALE OF

STOCK, CROP, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale, on Wednesday the 18th day of December next, at the late residence of Charles E. Johnson, dec'd., all the STOCK, and part of the crop now on the Farm long and generally known as BANDON in this County, and also the FARMING UTENSILS, and HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

He will also dispose of the Seine, Fishing apparatus, a lot of Salt, Barrels and all the fixtures necessary for fishing purposes.

At the same time and place, he will offer for Rent,

THE FARM AND FISHERY.

A particular description of the place is deemed unnecessary, as its locality and advantages are well known. ☞ The terms will be made known on the day of sale. L. I. JOHNSON, Ex'r.

Chowan Co., Oct. 23d, 1850. tds

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere acknowledgments to a generous public for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him during the brief period he has been among them, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. He has just received his Fall and Winter stock of well selected Dry Goods, choice Family Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.—all of which he is prepared to sell at the market prices.

He will take in exchange for goods all kinds of produce—such as Corn, Wheat, Peas, Beans, Flaxseed, &c.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give me a call at the store on Road street, beyond the Bank and directly opposite the Desert Road, formerly occupied by J. J. Grandy.

E. City, Oct. 22 M. O. JORDAN.

J. E. DEFORD,
APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS WARE, DYE STUFFS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &C.

Aug 6

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHY NOT SAVE FROM $1 TO $5
IN THE PURCHASE OF A SET OF CHAIRS, BUREAU, SOFA, BEDSTEAD, TABLE, and OTHER ARTICLES?

HAVING on hand a large stock (which we replenish from time to time) of many useful articles in the

FURNITURE AND CHAIR LINE,

we are determined to sell at very low prices.

Those in want of any goods in our line may rest assured that we will supply them by personal application, or by order from town or country, at the very lowest possible rates.

J H & J NASH.

Furniture Rooms near the Ferry Wharf.

P. S.—We give special attention to sales by auction of any kinds or species of property, Real Estate or Personal, entirely separate and distinct from our Furniture business.

Norfolk, Nov. 19—2m

THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN NORFOLK!

GRAHAM'S

FANCY AND TRIMMING STORE,

Next door to Salisbury & Bro's., Main St., Norfolk, Va.

LADIES can always find in this Store the following list of Goods, *superior* in quality and much *below* the *usual prices* asked in the city. An early call will convince *any one*, after examining my stock:

Merrimack Prints, 12½ cents
English do 10 to 16 cents
American do 6¼ to 10 cents
Black and colored Alpacas, from 25 to 75c
Small pattern Delaines, for children's dresses, 25 to 37½ cts
Red, white and yellow Flannels, 25 to 75c
Domestic Prints and apron Checks
Tickings, Waddings and Sheeting Stripes
Bleached and brown Cottons, from 6¼ to 12½c
Irish Linens, *best* quality, 37½ to 62½c
White Muslins
Jaconet, Cambric, Swiss, plain and checked
Victoria Lawns, fancy striped, for dresses
Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½ to 87½c
Hosiery and Gloves in every description

With a beautiful stock of bonnet Ribbons, at fully half the usual prices, British Chantilly Demie Viels, so much wanted in Norfolk

Coat's Cotton, Carpet Bindings, Furniture do, dress Buttons, of every color and quality, Pins, Needles, Tapes, zephyr Worsted, Gimps, Fringes, Purse Silk, with Clasps, Rings and Tassels; shirt Buttons, Jenny Lind Trimmings, silk Braids, worsted do.

GENT'S DEPARTMENT.

Suspenders, fancy and black silk Cravats, Merino Shirts and Drawers, very cheap

Laces of all kinds, both figured and plain, Canton Flannel white and brown; with thousands of other Goods too tedious to mention.

Sept, 24th. WM. J. GRAHAM.

SPLENDID STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.

J. M. BRUFF,

No. 1, Main Street, Norfolk, Virginia,

HAS now in store, to which he invites the attention of purchasers, a splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing all the new and leading styles of rich Dress Goods, Shawls, &c.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

We would particularly invite the attention of the Ladies to our large and varied assortment of rich Dress Silks, embracing every variety of style and price, in Black and Colored

Very rich Plain Black Gro de Rhine Silks, for Dresses and Visites
French Merinos, all shades
High Colored Mous de Laines
Coburg, Thibbet and Lyonese Cloths, Alpacas
Very neat and handsome Mouseline de Laines, at 25 cents
Small Figured high Colored Wo sted Goods, for Children, together with many Fancy and desirable articles, such as
Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, Belts, Collars, Cuffs
French worked Capes, &c
Long and Square Shawls, of every grade and color of the Bay State Mills and other manufactures.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of very rich styles
Black French Cloths, from the most celebrated manufactory
Black Doeskin and American Cassimeres, of the best styles
Rich Silks, Satin and Merino Vestings. Also, Under Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Socks, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c.

Our stock of Staple and Servants' Goods is now full and complete, Flannels, Blankets, Kerseys, Linseys, Satinets, &c., all of which we offer at the very lowest prices; a call from the public is solicited. J M BRUFF.

Sept 24

CART AND WAGON BOXES.—10 casks ground and unground Cart, Wagon and Carry-log Boxes, with Pipe Boxes, from 6 to 12 inches long, for Buggies, Carriages, Wagons and vehicles of every description.

Large Axles, for Wagons, Carts, &c., on hand, with Boxes, &c., complete. All for sale low

SAM'L R BORUM,
New Agricultural and Iron Depot.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 5

CHEESE AND BUTTER.—40 boxes superior Goshen Cheese, 10 kegs prime Goshen Butter, 30 bags new Buckwheat, landing from schr Columbia, for sale by

J HARDY HENDREN,
Norfolk, Nov. 5 No. 5 Campbell's wharf.

CANDLES.—30 boxes Adamantine Candles
10 boxes Sperm Candles
30 do Mould do, 4's, 6's and 8's.
For sale low by J H HENDREN,
Norfolk, Nov. 5 No. 5 Campbell's wharf.

BOUNTY LANDS.

THE undersigned will attend promptly to procuring the warrants of Officers and Soldiers of the war of 1812, and of all those who served in the Mexican and Florida wars, militia and volunteers, or their representatives. He can command official information from the several departments at Washington, in support of claians, and he has made arrangements for the sale or location of Bounty Land warrants on the best Western lands. Office at the Argus Buildings, Norfolk.

Nov. 5 S T SAWYER.

TO BE FOUND AT
16 AND 18 ROANOKE SQUARE,
Norfolk, Va.

250 bbls sweet and rusty mess Pork
100 bbls mess and No. 1, family Beef
250 bbls No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, new Mackerel
125 quintals large and bright Codfish
200 bbls sealed and No. 1, Herrings
150 half chests and boxes, Gunpowder, Imperial, Oolong, Hyson, and Pouchong Teas, of recent importations
300 bags Rio, Laguayra, Java, Maricaibo and Porto Rico Coffee
50 boxes fresh ground Rio Coffee in half lb. packages
300 boxes patent mould and firm Tallow Candles
350 do 1st quality Sperm, Adamantine. Patent wax, stearine and patent sperm Candles, assorted size and boxes
150 boxes superior Toilet and Shaving Soaps of great variety
100 dozen fancy and plain corn Brooms and Wisps
50 boxes pearl Starch and Salt water Soap
500 reams Rag, Palm, Wrapping, and Letter and Foolscap Paper
120 bbls and kegs No. 1, and 2 Lard
25 kegs and tubs Goshen Butter
50 bbls N. E. Rum, 50 do Old Rye Whiskey
5000 gallons Sperm, Whale, Solar and Lard Oils of all kinds
200 kegs Old Colony Cut Nails, assorted sizes
600 sacks Liverpool, factory filled, blown and G A Salt, to which might be added, English and Goshen Cheese, Smoked Beef, Raisins, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Spices of all kinds, Macaroni, Vermicilli, Farina, Olives, Citron, Currants, Almonds, P. Ginger, Demijohns, Wines, Brandies, Shot, Whiskey, Buckets, Segars, Lemon Syrup, Anchovies, Bitters, with many other notions and delicacies already in store and now receiving by packets, which may receive further notice in a future advertisement—The above are offered for sale on pleasing terms.

Oct 1 W. N. MARCUS.

DRIED BEEF & BEEF TONGUES. 200 lbs. of dried Beef, and 100 beef Tongues, just received and for sale low at the Provision Depot, No. 2, Campbell's wharf, Norfolk. Va.

Aug. 6—tf S. S. GRIGGS.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

OH YES!
CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

TELL all your friends and neighbors of the bargains received at the BEE HIVE, four doors west of the City Hotel, Main street, viz:

100 long Plaid Shawls, all wool, only $2 25 each
100 do do do 3 00
100 do do do 4 00
100 long Mourning and other styles, $5 to $9.

Making in all a first rate assortment of the greatest bargains ever offered in the city. 200, all wool, Square Plain, from 8s. 4d. for Misses, to largest size; Hoops, of Twilled Coburgs, for dresses and cloaks, price from 25cts up; French Merinos, a superior quality, for $1 per yard; Alpacas and Muslin de Laines, super qualities and styles, cheap, viz 12½, 18¾, 25, 37½ and 50 cents; splendid Irish Poplins, double width, the most magnificent goods imported to be had at a bargain; splendid Chantilla black Lace Veils, all silk, price from 50 to best imported; Lace Capes, French Collars, black Silk Visites, Ribbons, Thread edgings, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

JAMES SMITH.

N. B.—A correct knowledge of the DRY GOODS market in Norfolk cannot be obtained without visiting the BEE HIVE.

Norfolk, Nov 12th, 1850.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!
PEGRAM, PAYNTER, & Co.
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

HAVE opened, of their own importation and purchases in this country—

NEGRO AND WITNEY BLANKETS,

London Prints, Orientals, fancy Orleans, Silk Crapes, Satin de Chene, a new article; French Merinos and Cashmeres, rich French Muslins and Prints, and a variety of other styles, comprising a very large stock of

RICH DRESS GOODS,

among them, a lot of

REAL IRISH POPLINS;

Super long Shawls, plain, white and crimson Cashmere do.

FRENCH CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.

Blue and black Beaver Cloths, fancy Cassimere; some very superior French

BEST BLACK BOMBAZINES,
SILK WARP ALPACAS;

The largest stock of

INGRAIN AND BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,

Rugs, Tufted and Chinelle and grass Mats, we have ever shown.

They have also on hand, a most complete stock of every style of

NEGRO CLOTHING;

Such as heavy Sattinets, Kerseys, pilot Cloths Tweeds, &c., &c. All of which they are determined to sell at a moderate advance, and therefore request an examination. P. P. & CO.

Norfolk, Sept. 24, 1850.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

THE subscribers offer for sale at their stand, No. 2, Newton's Wharf, near the foot of the Ferry—

2000 Sides Hemlock Sole
500 do Oak do
100 dozen English and French Calf Skins
50 do Balt. and Philadelphia do do
50 do Linings, some fancy colors
50 do Morocco Skins, Tampico and Madras
30 do Sides, Buff and Wax, with Harness and Bridle Leather, Chaise Hides, enameled Top Leather, English Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Band Leather, Binding, Lasts and Thread. In fact, a general assortment of Kit and Leather of every description, suitable for Shoe, Saddle, Harness and Coach Makers, and they respectfully solicit a call

POETRY.

LOVE.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

Sweet Tormentor! who can tell
How thy silken ties are wove?
Magic cestus, wondrous spell,
Winning, wildering, witching Love!

Hope and Memory, fear and thought,
Joy and sorrow, care and pain,
All mysteriously inwrought,
Are the linklets of thy chain.

Strong as life, and strong as death,
Yet as fragile as a flower,
E'en a word, a look, a breath,
May forever break thy power!

Of thy presence none may know,
Till the fetter of thy wings
Wakens music, soft and low,
From the heart's most silent strings.

Syren fair, for thee, erewhile,
Deeds of valor have been done;
For the guerdon of thy smile
Empires have been lost and won.

Thralled by thee, the angels fell
From the bright Elysian bowers,
From the plains of Heaven to dwell
In this dreary world of ours.

With thy soul-enchanting arts
Thou dost lead us willing slaves;
Slaves, with fetters on our hearts,
From our cradles to our graves.

Slaves, that sigh not to be free—
Slaves, that pine when thou hast flown;
For this world, unchained by thee,
Is a desert, dark and lone.

Sweet Tormentor! who can tell
How thy silken ties are wove?
Magic cestus, wondrous spell,
Winning, wildering, witching Love!

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLES ELLISTON.

A CAPITAL STORY.

'I must leave this place to-night; I can bear their marked neglect and open taunts no longer,' said Charles Elliston, as he left the richly furnished parlor, where, with some fashionable guests sat Mrs. Merton and her two eldest daughters, and went forth into the garden.—'Yes, I must go,' he continued, 'no one cares for me; and why should they for the penniless being whose very origin is unknown? Alas! how hard it is to be thus cast upon the world friendless, and beloved by—none—none—none!'

And he buried his face in his hands, overcome with the intensity of his feelings.

'None, Charles?' said a clear, silvery voice behind him, while a hand was gently laid upon his shoulder.

He started and turning round said—

'Yes, yes, Helen, pardon me, I spoke unthinkingly. You still love me?' he added inquiringly.

'I do, Charles, and my father—

'Yes, your father, my noble benefactor, Helen. He still loves me'

'Then why leave us, Charles?' she said in a tender tone.

'Because, Helen, you know I have already been the cause of much dissention in your family—God forbid that I should be so any longer. And besides, Helen, you know what treatment I have received from your mother and sisters.—I have borne it long out of respect to your father, and love for you, but I can bear no more. I will go forth into the world in hopes of building up a fortune, and say, Helen, if I should be successful and return, will you—'

'I will love you still,' she said, interrupting him. 'Oh, I will always love you, Charles.'

'Farewell,' said he.

And imprinting a kiss upon her rosy lips, he tore himself away. In another hour he had quitted the house where he had spent so many happy days with Helen.

Charles Elliston was a dependant upon the bounty of Mr. Merton. He had found him one day when about four years old, wandering about the streets of the city, a lost child. He kindly took him home, and used every endeavor to discover his parents, but all to no purpose. At last, finding his inquiries were useless, he raised and educated him as his own.

Unlike her husband, Mrs. Merton was of an aristocratic, proud spirit, who could not bear one whose birth was so uncertain as that of young Elliston. She had diffused some of this spirit into her eldest daughters; but Helen, the youngest, like her father, possessed a kind and noble heart, and looked only with compassion and love upon the poor though noble youth.

He was now about seventeen years of age, and the insults that were heaped upon him were felt severely. It is true, when Mr. Merton was present, none dare show the least disrespect toward him, but this only served to make him feel it more acutely in his absence.

It was on this very evening, that a new insult had been offered to him, and he determined not to live another day where he was exposed to them. Nor would it have caused him one feeling of regret, had it not been for Mr. Merton and Helen; but however dear they were to him, he resolved to leave them. He left too, without informing Mr. Merton, for he well knew that he would not be the author of discord in that family where dwelt the only two on earth he could call his friends.

It was near the close of a summer's day that a steamboat touched the wharf of one of our Southern cities, and from its crowded deck poured a stream of weary travellers eager once more to set foot upon the land. Among the last who stepped on shore was a tall youth, with a valise in his hand, who walked slowly from the landing and bent his way towards the shipping warehouses along the wharves. But, alas, he was a stranger and had no recommendations.

With a dejected mien, and sorrowful step, he was about giving up all hopes, when he came to a large warehouse where sat a gentleman apparently about forty years of age. To the youth's inquiry whether he was at the head of the establishment, he replied in the affirmative.

'What do you wish, my lad?' he inquired.

'Do you want a lad to assist in your store? I have no recommendations to offer you, sir,' he continued modestly—'I have just arrived in the steamboat from the North, and have neither money nor friends. I cannot even buy a lodging for the night.'

And seeing the merchant look incredulously at him, he could contain himself no longer, but said imploringly—

'O, sir, do not refuse,' and the tears trickled down his cheeks.

The merchant touched by his grief, and convinced by the openness of his manner, hesitated a moment, and finally took him to his house. A few days proved the truth of the youth's story, and he was employed at once by his new benefactor.

In the course of time he rose by degrees until he became head clerk in the establishment of Mr. Thompson. He also, by his amiableness, became the favorite of the wealthy family of the employer with whom he resided. All loved him, and he loved them in return as father, mother and sister. For although Charles (for it was Charles Elliston) thought that Emma Thompson was almost as beautiful as his own Helen, yet he still remained faithful to the latter, and could but think of the former as a sister.

Five years rolled by, and he had now become proprietor of the large establishment which he had entered as an errand boy, Mr. Thompson having retired from business.

One evening he was sitting in familiar conversation with the family, when Mrs. Thompson, after looking steadfastly at Charles for some time, remarked how much Emma and he resembled each other.

'Yes,' said her husband, 'I have often observed it—they look as much alike as though they were really brother and sister. Our Charles, poor little fellow, could not have been like Emma.'

'Your Charles? I never knew you had any other besides Emma,' said Charles. 'When did he die?'

'Would to God he had died!' exclaimed Mrs. Thompson: 'then would I have known he was in Heaven; but now, perhaps, he is buffeted about by strangers whose hard hearts can seldom feel like parents.'

And then she gave vent to her feelings in tears.

'He was lost, then?' asked Charles.

'Yes,' said Mr. Thompson. 'About seventeen years ago, Mary and myself travelling north for the benefit of our health, to visit some friends in N. York city, took with us our little Charles who was scarcely four years old, and then our only child. We arrived there in safety, and after staying with our friends for some time, set out on our return home. Anxious to prosecute our journey, we immediately on our arrival took the steamboat to proceed on. I went to see to the safety of the baggage, thinking that Mary and Charles were in the cabin, but what was my surprise, when on going into the cabin some time after, to find Mary there alone. She thought I had Charles with me, and she swooned away when I informed her I had not. We searched the boat over, but no Charles could be found, and then it struck us that he had wandered on shore before the boat had left the wharf, and consequently was left behind. How harrowing were our thoughts! to think that every minute the distance was increasing between us and our dearly beloved child. But there was a thought still more distressing. Perhaps he had fallen overboard unseen, and was drowned. However, I determined on arriving in New Orleans and leaving Mary with her friends and relations, to return to Philadelphia and spare no pains nor expense in trying to discover his fate; but the great mental excitement and bodily fatigue I had undergone, threw me into a fever on the way, and it was several months before I recovered. When I did and arrived in Philadelphia, no trace could be discovered of our child, and never since have we heard anything concerning him. But God be praised, Charles, he has given us a son in you.'

'But was there no mark by which he could have been known if he had been left behind, as you first supposed?' asked Charles eagerly.

'Yes,' there were scars of a dog's teeth on his left wrist, and besides he wore a locket—a birth-day present from his father—around his neck, with 'Charles' engraved on it,' said Mrs. Thompson with tears in her eyes.

'Then, father, mother,' said Charles, baring his arm and taking from his bosom a locket, which he threw into Mrs. Thompson's lap—'behold your long lost son.'

For an instant they stood amazed—the next they were locked in each other's arms. Then turning to Emma he for the first time pressed her to his bosom as a sister.

How different was his situation now from what it was the day on which he first set foot into New Orleans. Then he was poor and friendless, with scarce a place to rest his head—now he was wealthy, surrounded by friends, and blessed with a father's, mother's and sister's love. He could claim now what her noble father would not have refused even to the poor youth, had he asked it—Helen's hand; and even her proud mother would not object to receiving for her son-in-law, the heir of the richest merchant in New Orleans.

Mirth and music resounded throughout, and gladness reigned predominant in the splendid mansion of Mr. Merton. It was the birth-night ball of his beautiful and accomplished daughter Helen, given on her nineteenth birth-day, and the magnificent saloons were thronged by the youth, beauty and elite of the metropolis. All paid homage to her fascinating charms. Nor beneath their fervent congratulations did there lurk aught of malice or envy, for the sweet disposition and gentle manners of Helen Merton had won the good will of all who knew her. And now as she replied to their warm hearted wishes, she looked more beautiful than ever. She was attired in a plain white dress, looped with roses, and fitted exquisitely to her finely moulded form; her shining chestnut curls were confined by a costly diamond headband, that sparkled on her forehead, rivaling the transparent beauty and clearness of her complexion.

At, times when she would mingle in the giddy whirl of the dance, a smile would play upon her lovely features; but when over, a melancholy expression would steal into her laughing eye, telling something was yet wanting to complete her happiness. She was thinking perhaps, how he, who many years ago had won her maiden love, might, while she was surrounded by wealth and luxury, be dragging out the prime of his life in poverty and distress. Yes, she still remembered the companion of her childhood. Such is woman's constancy and love. Alas, that it should be so often abused!

The evening was somewhat advanced, when Mr. Merton approached Helen, locked arm in arm with a young man, whose dark countenance, raven hair and eyes, and tall straight form indicated a native of the south.

'Mr. Thompson of New Orleans, my dear,' said Mr. Merton.

And then, after conversing a few moments, he sauntered to the opposite side of the saloon.

'Who is that handsome young man you just now introduced to Helen?' said Mrs. Merton to her husband.

'That is Mr. Thompson of New Orleans, the richest merchant in that city, and his father was before him. He arrived here but the day before yesterday. I was introduced to him yesterday, and invited him here to-night, and if the impression is not felt on Helen's heart, which has hitherto been so callous, none ever will regret the disappearance of—'

'Your protege Charles Elliston,' said his wife, sarcastically.

Mr. Merton did not answer her, he only turned away.

At first when the stranger was introduced to Helen there appeared an air of embarrassment; but it gradually wore off, and he entered into conversation with his usual vivacity. In the course of it she asked him if he had ever been in the city before.

He replied that he had been when he was about seventeen years of age, and that he had then become acquainted with several of his own age, whose acquaintance he highly prized. Among those he mentioned was that of Charles Elliston in particular.

As he pronounced the name, he bent his dark eyes full upon her, and perceived that she started, while, for an instant, agitation was visibly depicted on her countenance. After a moment's pause, he continued—

'But I have made inquiries since my arrival, respecting him, and hear that he has returned the kindness of his benefactor, your father, with ingratitude, by leaving his house and going no one knew whither.'

'Oh no, sir, do not believe that; it is an idle report. He had reasons for leaving my father's house,' and her voice trembled, and a tear stood in her eye.

Just then a gentleman advanced to claim her hand for the cotillion, and the conversation was abruptly terminated. Charles resigned her silently, but his heart was full.

It is strange how the lapse of a few years between youth and manhood will change the face and disguise the form; the slight strippling that a little while ago clambered on our knee, we can scarcely recognise in the full, stately form, and staid demeanor of the man.—So it was with Charles Thompson, and no wonder that Helen and her father could not see in the rich merchant from the south, the poor lad, who six years before, had left them with scarce a dollar in his pocket.

It was the morning following the ball, and Mr. and Mrs. Merton and Helen were sitting in the parlor, the former two engaged in discussing some private affairs, the latter with her head resting upon her hand, apparently in deep thought. The servant entered and handed Mr. Merton a letter. He opened it, and after having perused it for a few moments, uttered an exclamation of joy.—Both his companions looked up. Seemingly overcome by the excitement of some unusually pleasing news, he approached his daughter and gently patting her upon the cheek, said—

'Come, come, Helen dear, cheer up. Charles, our own dear Charles, has returned; he is in the city, and will be here in half an hour. Cheer up, my dear.'

And he began to pace the floor.

'See here,' he continued, as a splendid equipage drove up to the door, from which a young man alighted, 'here is Mr. Thompson too; how glad I shall be to introduce them to one another.'

'I don't see why you should be;' said his wife, 'though perhaps your Charles, as you call him, may be as rich as Mr. Thompson. You know he left word that he was going to seek his fortune.'

And she pronounced this last word with a sneer.

'And he hopes he has found it madam,' exclaimed Charles, who entered just at that moment; thanks to an allwise Providence that directed me to my father's house. It is Charles that stands before you.'

With a shriek of delight, Helen threw herself into his outstretched arms, and wept tears of joy on his bosom; and the old man stood motionless but his eyes were wet, and his lips quivered, but not with grief.

When they had become somewhat composed, Charles related to them what had occurred since he left them. The joy that beamed in the swimming eyes of the delighted, as she hung fondly on her lover's arm, was only equalled by the tenderness with which he returned her look of affection. How deep was the bliss of that moment, making amends by its delight, for the long years of doubt and absence. It was not long before Charles renewed again the boyish vow he had pledged to Helen, and the blushing girl listened, smiling and weeping by turns.

Need it be added that in a short time Helen and Charles were united at the altar, and that even the aristocratic mother smiled upon the union of her daughter with the ci-devant Charles Elliston.

☞ Under the new rules of etiquette, it is perfectly correct for a gentleman, when he finds a lady in a storm, to tender her his umbrella; provided she will walk with him instead of taking the article from him to go off in an opposite direction in the pelting shower.

THE MUSICIAN'S MARRIAGE.

After having passed the summer in visiting the principal towns of Germany, the celebrated pianist, Liszt, arrived at Prague in October, 1846.

The day after he came his apartment was entered by a stranger, an old man, whose appearance indicated misery and suffering. The great musician received him with a cordiality which he would not perhaps have shown to a nobleman. Encouraged by his kindness, his visitor said:

'I come to you, sir, as a brother. Excuse me if I take this title, notwithstanding the distance that divides us; but formerly I could boast some skill in playing on the piano, and by giving instruction I gained a comfortable livelihood. Now I am old, feeble, burthened with a large family, and destitute of pupils. I live at Nuremberg, but I came to Prague to seek to recover the remnant of a small property which belonged to my ancestors. Although nominally successful, the expense of a long litigation has more than swallowed up the trifling sum recovered. To-morrow I set out for home—penniless.'

'And you have come to me? You have done well, and I thank you for this proof of your esteem. To assist a brother professor is to me more than a duty; it is a pleasure. Artists should have their purse in common; and if fortune neglects some, in order to treat others better than they deserve, it only makes it more necessary to preserve the equilibrium by fraternal kindness. That's my system; so don't speak of gratitude, for I feel that I only discharge a debt.'

As he uttered these generous words, Liszt opened a drawer in his writing desk, and started when he saw that this usual depository for his money contained but three ducats. He summoned his servant.

'Where is the money? he asked.

'There, sir,' replied the man, pointing to the open drawer.

'There! Why, there's scarcely anything.'

'I know it, sir. If you please to remember, I told you yesterday that the cash was nearly exhausted.'

'You see, my dear brother,' said Liszt, smiling, 'that for the moment I am no richer than you; but that does not trouble me, I have credit, and I can make ready money start from the keys of my piano. However, as you are in haste to leave Prague and return home, you shall not be delayed by my present want of funds.'

So saying, he opened another drawer, and taking out a splendid medallion, gave it the old man.

'There,' said he, 'that will do. It was a present made me by the Emperor of Austria, his own portrait set in diamonds. The painting is nothing remarkable, but the stones are fine. Take them and dispose of them, and whatever they bring shall be yours.'

The old musician tried in vain to decline so rich a gift. Liszt would not hear of a refusal, and the poor man withdrew, after invoking the choicest blessings of heaven on his benefactor. He then repaired to the shop of the principal jeweller in the city, in order to sell the diamonds. Seeing a miserably dressed man anxious to dispose of magnificent jewels, with whose value he appeared unacquainted, the master of the shop very naturally suspected his honesty; and while appearing to examine the diamond with close attention, he whispered a few words in the ear of one of his assistants. The latter went out and speedily returned accompanied by several soldiers of police, who arrested the unhappy artist; in spite of his protestations of innocence.

'You must first come to prison,' they said; 'afterwards you can give an explanation to the magistrate.'

The prisoner wrote a few lines to his benefactor, imploring his assistance.—Liszt hastened to the jeweller.

'Sir,' said he, 'you have caused the arrest of an innocent man; come with me immediately, and let us have him released. He is the lawful owner of the jewels in question, for I gave them to him.'

'But, sir,' asked the merchant, 'who are you?'

'My name is Liszt.'

'I don't know any rich man of that name.'

'That may be; yet I am tolerably well known.'

'Are you aware, sir, that these diamonds are worth six thousand florins—that is to say about five hundred guineas, or twelve thousand francs?'

'So much the better for him on whom I have bestowed them.'

'But in order to make such a present you must be very wealthy?'

'My actual fortune consists of three ducats.'

'Then you are a magician!'

'By no means; and yet, by just moving my fingers, I can obtain as much money as I wish for.'

'You MUST be a magician"

'If you choose, I'll disclose to you the magic I employ.'

Liszt had seen a piano in the parlor behind the shop. He opened it and ran his fingers over the keys; then seized by a sudden inspiration, he improvised one of those soul-touching symphonies peculiar to himself.

As he sounded the first chords, a beautiful young girl entered the room.—While the melody continued she remained speechless and immovable; then, as the last note died away, she cried, with impressible enthusiasm,

'Bravo, Liszt! 'tis wond'rous!'

'Dost thou know him, then, my daughter?' asked the jeweller.

'This is the first time I have had the pleasure of seeing or hearing him,' replied she, 'but I know that none living, save Liszt, could draw such sounds from the piano.'

Expressed with grace and modesty, by a young person of remarkable beauty, this admiration could not fail to be more than flattering to the artist. However, after making his best acknowledgments, Liszt withdrew, in order to deliver the prisoner, and was accompanied by the jeweller.

Grieved at his mistake, the worthy merchant sought to repair it, by inviting the two musicians to supper. The honors of the table were done by his amiable daughter, who appeared no less touched at the generosity of Liszt, than astonished at his talent.

That night the musicians of the city serenaded their illustrious brother.—The next day the nobles and most distinguished inhabitants of Prague presented themselves at his door. They entreated him to give some concerts, leaving it to him to fix any sum he pleased as a remuneration. Then the jeweller perceived that talent, even in a pecuniary light, may be more valuable than the most precious diamonds. Liszt continued to go to his house, and, to the merchant's great joy, he soon perceived that his daughter was the cause of these visits. He began to love the company of the musician, and the fair girl, his only child, certainly did not hate it.

One morning, the jeweller, coming to the point with German frankness, said to Liszt—

'How do you like my daughter?'

'She is an angel!'

'What do you think of marriage?'

'I think so well of it that I have the greatest possible inclination to try it.'

'What would you say to a fortune of three million francs?'

'I would willingly accept it.'

'Well, we understand each other.—My daughter pleases you—you please my daughter; her fortune is ready—be my son-in-law.'

'With all my heart.'

The marriage was celebrated the following week.

And this, according to the chronicles of Prague, is a true account of the marriage of the great and good pianist, Liszt.—*Sharp's Magazine.*

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

BY LAURIE TODD.

In New York, in 1796 my store was in Maiden Lane, within three doors of the store of John Mowatt, an extensive dealer in shoes. His foreman was John Pelsue, who sat behind the counter stitching shoes and waiting on customers as they stepped in. One day a corpse was found in the dock, at the foot of the street. The Coroner took the jurymen from the neighborhood, and among them John Mowatt and his foreman John Pelsue. The corpse lay on a table in the centre of the room. Some of the jurymen remarked that as soon as John Pelsue looked on the corpse he started, turned pale, and looked as if going to faint. He rallied, however, but his subsequent movements occasioned some curious remarks. The jury having rendered a verdict of death by drowning, were discharged. Mowatt turned around to look for his foreman, but behold he was not there. We stepped out of doors and saw him high up the street, on a half run, when he quickly turned a corner. All sorts of inquiries were made, but nothing could be heard of him. This, with his turning pale at the first view of the corpse ,occasioned some strange surmises among the jurors for many days afterwards. John Mowatt was a bachelor of thirty-five, and Pelsue had seen about thirty summers.

On a certain day, about one month thereafter, a lady in deep mourning stepped into Mowatt's store and asked for a pair of shoes. While John was trying how the shoe fitted, the lady inquired, "You had a man in your store, John Pelsue by name—what is become of him?" "Yes," said Mowatt, "but what has become of him I would give a good deal to learn." He then related the story as above stated.

"Strange," replied the lady. "And you have not seen him since?" "No," replied Mowatt, "I have not seen him since." "Yes, you have seen him," replied the lady. "I certainly," said Mowatt, would not contradict a lady of your appearance; but I have not seen him to my knowledge." "Well, then," says she, "I am John Pelsue; and that subject on whom we held the jury was the corpse of my husband. My family name is Randall. I was born in Philadelphia. I married (against the wishes of my parents) John Connor, a sober, industrious man; by trade a shoemaker. We lived happily for two years. He took to drinking, neglected his business, and once struck me, while in liquor. We had no family, so I resolved, while we were stitching shoes together, to learn his trade and leave him. I soon made a passable shoe, when I assumed the male attire, came to New York, and you gave me work as a journeyman. The rest you know." John told the present narrator some days after, that on hearing this he was dumb-founded.

"Well, madam," says John, "what are your plans for the future?" Says she "I have not formed my plans."—"Well," says John, "I liked you as a journeyman, and when foreman, I was pleased; suppose we go into partnership for life." In forty-eight hours thereafter, they were married. She was a fine looking woman, and might have passed for twenty-five.

This, perhaps, is the first instance on record of a woman's sitting as coroner's juryman on the corpse of her husband. The above is a simple tale of truth. I was witness to all the facts.

A HERMIT.

It is stated in the Thomaston (Maine) Register that there has resided for a number of years past in the back part of the town of Montville, a hermit of the name of Barret. He has dwelt in a cave, the work of his own hands, dug in the bank of a small river, and carefully secured at the entrance against the intrusion of wild beasts by a large log, sufficiently hollow to admit of his entering. He rejects every kind of luxury which may be offered him, the fruits of the earth that grow around him being his only food; the water from the limpid stream his only drink. Since his retirement from the world he has copied the Bible twice on paper and once on the bark of the birch tree. About a year since he moved from his cave in Montville further into the woods, the country having become so much settled around him that he was frequently annoyed by visiters. He was the son of a respectable farmer of Massachusetts, who obliged him to marry a woman he disliked, having previously formed an attachment for another. He lived with his wife but a short time, when, it is said, rather than endure the society of her he could not love, he determined to forsake the world and its pleasures, and secretly left his native town for Maine, and took up his abode in the wilderness.

THE PINE-TREE SHILLINGS.

BY HAWTHORNE.

Capt. John Hull was the mint-master of Massachusetts, and coined all the money that was made. His was a new line of business; for, in the earlier days of the colony, the current coin was the gold and silver money of England, Portugal and Spain. These coins being scarce, the people were often forced to barter their commodities instead of selling them.

For instance, if a man wanted to buy a coat, he, perhaps, exchanged a bear skin for it. If he wished a barrel of molasses, he might purchase it for a pile of pine boards. Musket balls were used instead of farthings. The Indians had a sort of money called wampum, which was made of clam-shells; and this strange sort of specie was likewise taken in payment of debts by the English settlers. Bank bills had never been heard of.—There was not money enough of any kind, in many parts of the country, to pay their ministers; so that they had to take quintals of fish, bushels of corn, or cords of wood, instead of silver and gold.

As the people grew more numerous, and their trade with one another increased, the want of current money was still more sensibly felt. To supply the demand, the General Court passed a law for establishing a coinage of shillings, sixpences and threepences. Captain J. Hull was appointed to manufacture this money, and was to have about one shilling out of every twenty to pay him for his trouble in making them.

Hereupon, all the old silver in the colony was handed over to Capt. J. Hull. The battered silver cans and tankards, I suppose, and silver buckles and broken spoons, and silver hilts of swords that had figured at court, all such curious old articles were doubtless thrown into the melting pot together. By far the better part of the silver consisted of bullion from the mines of South America, which the English bucaniers, (who were little better than pirates,) had taken from the Spaniards and brought to Massachusetts.

All this old and new silver being melted down and coined, the result was an immense amount of splendid shillings, sixpences and threepences. Each had the date of 1655 on one side, and the figure of a pine tree on the other side. Hence they were called pine-tree shillings. And for every twenty shillings that he coined, you will remember, Captain John Hull was entitled to put one shilling in his pocket. The magistrates soon began to suspect that the mint-master had the best of the bargain. They offered him a large sum of money if he would give up that twentieth shilling, which he was continually dropping into his pocket. But Capt. Hull declared that he was perfectly satisfied with the shilling. And well he might be, for so diligently did he labor, that in a few years his pockets, his money bag, and his strong box were overflowing with pine-tree shillings. This was probably the case when he came into possession of his grandfather's chair: and as he had worked so hard at the mint, it was certainly proper that he should have a comfortable chair to rest himself on.

When the mint-master had grown very rich, a young man, Samuel Seawell by name, came courting his only daughter, whose name I do not know; but we will call her Betsey. Betsey was a fine, hearty damsel, by no means as slender as some young ladies of our own days. On the contrary, having always fed heartily on pumpkin pies, doughnuts, Indian puddings, and other Puritan dainties, she was as round and plump as a pudding. With this round, rosy Miss Betsey, did Samuel Seawell fall in loue. As he was a young man of good character, industrious in his business, and a member of the church, the mint-master very readily gave his consent.

'Yes, you may take her,' said he, in his rough way, 'and you will find her a heavy burden enough.'

On the wedding day we may suppose that honest John Hull dressed himself in a plain coat, all the buttons of which were made of pine-tree shillings. The buttons of his waistcoat, were sixpences; and the knees of his small clothes were buttoned with silver threepences. Thus attired, he sat with great dignity in his grandfather's chair; and being a portly old gentleman, he completely filled it from elbow to elbow. On the opposite side of the room, between the bridesmaids, sat Miss Betsey. She was blushing with all her might, and looked like a full blown peony, a great red apple, or any other round and scarlet object.

There, too, was the bridegroom, dressed in fine purple coat and gold lace waistcoat, with as much other finery as the Puritan laws and customs would allow him to put on. His hair was crept close to his head, because Governor Endicott had forbidden any man to wear it below the ears. But he was a very personable young man; and so thought the bridesmaids and Miss Betsey herself.

The mint-master was also pleased with his new son-in-law—especially as he had said nothing of her portion. So when the marriage ceremony was over, Capt. Hull whispered a word to two of his men servants, who immediately went out, and soon returned lugging in a large pair of scales. They were such a pair as wholesale merchants use for weighing: a bulky commodity was now to be weighed in them.

'Daughter Betsey,' said the mint-master, 'go into one side of the scales.'

Miss Betsy—or Mrs. Seawell, as we must now call her—did as she was bid, like a dutiful child, without any question of a why or wherefore. But what her father could mean, unless to make her husband pay for her by the pound, (in which case she would have been a dear bargain,) she had not the least idea.

'And now,' said honest John Hull to his servants, 'bring that box hither.'

The servants tugged with all their might and main, but could not even lift this enormous receptacle, and were finally obliged to drag it across the floor.

Captain Hull then took a key out of his girdle, unlocked the chest, and lifted the ponderous lid. Behold! it was full to the brim of bright pinetree shillings, fresh from the mint; and Samuel Seawell began to think that his father-in-law had got possession of all the money in Massachusetts Treasury. But it was the mint-master's honest share of the coinage.

Then the servants, at Captain Hull's command, heaped double handfull of shillings into one side of the scales, while Betsey remained in the other. Jingle, jingle went the shillings, as handful after handful was thrown in till, plump and ponderous as she was, they weighed the young lady from the floor.

'There, son Seawell,' cried the honest mint-master, resuming his seat in his grandfather's chair, 'take these shillings for my daughter's portion—use her kindly, and thank heaven for her, for it is not every wife that's worth her weight in silver!'

The children laughed heartily at this legend, and would hardly be convinced but grand-father had made it out of his own head. He assured them faithfully, however, that he had found it in the pages of a grave historian, and merely had tried to tell it in a somewhat funnier style.

'Well, grand-father,' remarked Clara, 'if wedding portions now-a-days were paid as Miss Betsey's was, young ladies would not pride themselves upon an airy figure, as many of them do.

A THRILLING SCENE.

The Tiger scene described below occurred at Toronto a few days since:

"An affair occurred at our exhibition on Tuesday last of the most intensely exciting and terrific description, and which, but for the intrepidity, daring and presence of Van Amburgh, would certainly have resulted in the horrible death of our old friend, Signor Hydralgo. The circumstances were as follows: "At about nine o'clock, Hydralgo went into a cage in which had been placed our largest Panther, the Bengal Tiger, the African Lioness, the spotted Leopard, a Cougar, and the Hyena. The exhibition proceeded, and Hydralgo seemed to have the animals completely under his control, and the audience seemed to be both delighted and interested at the daring of the "Tamer."

The performance had progressed very nearly to its close, when from some unaccountable cause, the Tiger became sulky and refused to leap. He struck him with a whip, which so enraged the furious beast, that breaking through all discipline, and with one bound and a yell of fury that terrified the audience, he rushed to Hydralgo and brought him to the floor of the cage. He could do nothing—he had lost all control over the brute. Everything was in confusion—women fainted, others screamed in terror, children cried, and the men seemed paralyzed.

It would have been all up with poor H. had not Van Amburgh, who was on the other side of the arena, rushed to the spot, in an instant he was in the cage, and in less time than it takes me to write it, he had the enraged animal under his feet in perfect submission, and released his friend from his perilous situation, fortunately more frightened than hurt—Van Amburgh's presence of mind, his courage and intrepidity are deserving of all praise, which he received in three hearty cheers from the audience. For the time it lasted, about two or three minutes, it was the most exciting scene ever witnessed."

THE SCHOOL MISTRESS AND HER CANINE FRIEND.—One of the most touching instances of canine attachment, of which we have ever heard, was related to us the other day, by a matron of the neighborhood where the finale of this melancholy event transpired.

[*Vermont Freeman.*

"A young lady of one of the northern towns of this county, while engaged in teaching school, the past summer, a few miles from her home, was singled out towards the close of her engagement without any apparent inducement, by the dog of one of her employers, as the peculiar object of his regard, which was soon unaccountably increased to such a degree that he could scarcely be beaten from her side, or prevented from entering the school house, to which he daily repaired. At the termination of her school, which she left in failing health, when about to start for her parental residence, the dog gave signs of his determination to follow her, which perceiving, she turned to the owner and soon effected a purchase of the animal, which now joyously attended her home. Her first words, on entering the house were—'Mother, I have come to die, and have brought a friend here to watch over my grave.' After making this announcement, she immediately took to her bed, and sunk rapidly in a typhoid, which in about a week, terminated in her death. During her whole sickness the faithful and evidently sorrow-stricken dog, never, but for a few moments at a time, left the sick room, constantly lying dejectedly near the head of her bed, and seeming but too blest when permitted to lick her fevered hand, which was occasionally extended for his tender caresses. As her final hour drew near, he became indifferent about food and soon refused it altogether. After her death, which he seemed to comprehend, he continued to watch by the corpse, only at one time leaving it, and that was when the coffin-case, which having arrived with the coffin, was carried and placed by the side of the grave, previously dug in an enclosure near the house. He then, having somehow been made aware of what was going on, came out of the house, went to the case and with his paws on the side, looked in and seemed to examine it attentively. He now jumped down into the grave, and appeared to inspect that also with equal care and attention. He then came out and hurried back to his post by the corpse which he continued to watch, till it was brought out for interment, when he closely followed the coffin, and looked sorrowfully on, as it was lowered to its final resting place, and the grave filled up. When his human fellow-mourners retired, however, he remained behind, and lying down at the head of the grave could not be induced to leave the spot, refusing, for the first few days, all food then, for a week or two, sparingly received it when brought to him, and at last going occasionally to the house for it, but only to dispatch in haste what was set before him, and return to his sad and lonely vigil, which night and day he still continues to keep up over the remains of his beloved mistress."